

Mint of the United States

30 Oct. 1858.

Sir,

I have to thank you for your favor of the 29th, enclosing a statement of the annual expenses of the Mint since 1831. That statement will be of great advantage to me, but does not entirely meet the views which prompted my communication to the Comptroller, which formed the basis of your examination. It was my desire to procure a statement of the annual expenses of the Mint from its foundation up to 1831. A report from the Comptroller's office, of which I have a printed copy, has stated these expenses for the whole of that period, but has failed to distinguish the amounts of each year. I thought it probable the examination made in the preparation of that document had had to the information required, and hence I addressed my request to the Comptroller. I am very loth to trouble you further upon this subject, but would return it a great favor if the statement now indicated could be procured from your office.

Very respectfully,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Frederick Harris, Esq.
Register &c

Treasury Department
Register Office Oct 29 1850

S^r

The enclosed Statement of the expenses of
Mint Establishment from 1 Jan. 1831 to 30 June 1850 is trans-
mitted in compliance with your letter of the 25th inst. to the
Comptroller; referred to this office for the information requested.

I am respectfully
your O^b Serv^t
Wm. S. Townsend
Reg^r

R. M. Patterson Esq^r
Director of the Mint,
Philad^a

*Statement of the expenses of the Mint Establishment
from Jan 1. 1831 to June 30 1850 inclusive.*

1831	55,328 13
1832	101 495
1833	57 134 22
1834	73,340
1835	152 956
1836	322 600
1837	211 242 38
1838	121 215 22
1839	128 319 17
1840	127 029 30
1841	76 401 94
1842	87 782 87
to June 30 1843	33 020
1843-44	78 875
1844-5	100 087
1845-6	92 771 50
1846-7	89 972 97
1847-8	76 550
1848-9	15 050
1849-50	126 190

11,662.09
24,558.90

133,314.85
1,568.40

18,719.47
126,190.00
11,998.57

Total 2,254,660.90

2,315,380.35

Treasury Department
Register Office Oct 29 1850
Wm. Smith Wainwright
Register

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
October 28. 1850.

Hon. Thomas Corwin
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

In pursuance of your
reference to me of the matter, I have carefully
examined the contents of the letter to you from
Mr. Patterson Director of the Mint, bearing
date Oct 22^d 1850, and the forms accompa-
nying the same marked A, B, C, & D, and have
compared the same with the forms now in
use, in which the accounts of the Treasurer
of the Mint are to be kept, and transmitted
to the accounting officers for settlement. Mr.
Patterson proposes that forms C & D be dispensed
with, that the form B together with a separate
abstract for unpaid deposits, be substituted
for them, and the form A be retained.

The form B appears to include all the
most important particulars embraced in

C & D, and the only really important omission in it will be supplied by the Report abstract for unpaid deposits - The form B proposed you will see, contains columns for the following entries and purposes including three Blanks for remarks -

- 1st Receipt Number
- 2d Assays Number
- 3d Gross weight
4. Fineness
5. Blank
- 6 Standard weight
- 7 Blank
- 8 Value of the gold
- 9 Blank
- 10 Fineness of Silver
- 11 Standard weight of Silver portion
- 12 Value of Silver
- 13 Deductions 1st for parting, & 2d alloy & C alloys
- 14 Total deductions
- 15 net value
- 16 date & reports & 17 depositor name

Not perceiving any objection to the changes proposed by Mr Patterson, and the new forms suggested by him, I respectfully recommend that they be approved by you, and that the Treasurer of the Mint be instructed to present his quarterly accounts to the accounting officers for settlement in pursuance thereof -

(Signed)

I am with high respect
your obedient servant
E. C. Seaman
Acting Comptroller

Copy

Treasury Department
November 1, 1850.
10-1-50

E. C. Seaman
Actg Comptroller

I have received your letter of the 28th ult. recommending certain changes in the form in which the accounts of the Treasurer of the Mint are kept and transmitted to the accounting officers for

Settlement - and approve of the changes as
recommended by you -

(Signed)

I am respectfully
Yours Leonard
Sec of the Treasury

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

26 Oct 1850.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive *One* Treasury Draft payable to your order. Please date and sign the accompanying receipt and return it to this office by the first mail, and cause the drafts to be presented for payment without delay.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

N. M. Patterson Esq

088
N. B.—The payee of a Treasury Draft, when he endorses it, or, presenting it for payment, receipts it, should write his name thereon as it is written in the draft, or in the endorsement that assigns it to him—taking care to AFFIX his official or representative style or title, if it be written in the draft or in said endorsement. An endorsement by a MARK should be attested by two subscribing witnesses; if by a substitute, it must be accompanied by evidence of the substitution, except in the case of President and Cashier of a bank.

Min't of the United States,
Philadelphia, 23 Oct. 1832.

Sir,

I have been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the annual expenses of this establishment. The consequence of the great pressure upon the clerical force of this Min't, at this time, growing out of our large business, & the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts, which is indispensably necessary, it will be almost impossible to make such an examination of our books as is requisite for the purpose required. I have, however, a document in my possession, emanating from your office which enables me to hope there may be materials readily accessible to you which will aid me in the emergency. I refer to No. 296, 224 Cong., 1st. session. The statement Q, in that paper, gives all the information required as far as 1831, but unfortunately does not distinguish the particulars by years. Do you have any document which contains these annual expenses, in a summary form. If so I should esteem it a great favor if it could be forwarded to me. If necessary I would return it again in a few days.

Charles Whistler, Esq. }
Comptroller.

Very respectfully,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

U.S. Mint, Oct. 21. 1850

Sir

I am informed by the assayer that the deposit of gold referred to in your letter of the 18th, was assayed twice, with corresponding results. It is important that dealers in California gold should know, that there has since June last, a new variety of that article has appeared at the Mint, ^{but} not very frequently; ^{it is} well marked to the eye, though not easy to describe, except, as you say, that the grains are "particularly handsome." This gold is of a much lower average fineness than previously observed, and of course yields a larger return of silver. Its ~~does not~~ ^{Mint value is} ~~grade~~ from \$15.75 to 16.25 per ounce, in the native grains. A sample can be seen at the Mint. Very respectfully

W. Berman Berend

Min. No. 21 Oct. 1858.

Sir,

In consequence of the very great increase of labor devolved upon the clerks of the Mint, arising from the ^{large} ~~great~~ number of our deposits, it is found exceedingly difficult to keep up with the current domestic business of the Mint & to prepare the account for the Department. At this time, however, I suggest that has been made to me that this labor would might be considerably reduced by some ^{alterations} ~~changes~~ in our forms & abstracts ^{relating to deposits} ~~of currency~~, & I have now the honor of requesting the sanction of the Department to the changes which I ^{propose briefly} ~~shall~~ ^{to explain.}

The law of Jan 18, 1857, relative to the Mint ^{Law} provides that from every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage the Treasurer shall deliver to the Assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed; that the Assayer shall report to the Treasurer the quality or standard of the bullion assayed by him; and he shall also communicate to the Treasurer such information

time as will enable him to estimate the amount of the charges to be made to the depositee for the expenses of converting the bullion into standard metal for coinage; and from the Report of the Assayer & the weight of the bullion the Treasurer shall estimate the whole value of each deposite, & also the amount of the charges or deductions if any". It is provided also that the Treasurer "shall present, quarterly, to the Treasury Department of the U.S. according to such forms as shall be prescribed by that Department, an account of the receipts & disbursements of the Mint for the purpose of being settled."

The forms which we have adopted in carrying out
these provisions of law ^{as far as they relate to depositors} are as follows:

the rest of the report

1. The Assayer's Report. This embraces the assay report on the kind of bullion, its weight after melting, its fineness, that is the number of parts of pure metal which it contains, distinguishing the proportion of gold & silver shared

These metals are mixed, & ^{data for} only ^{length} less charges to the depositor.
& from ^{length} is herewith enclosed marked A.

[illegible]

gross deposit ^{including} ~~including~~ additions & deductions. It contains 3 columns marked with a star which are made use of by the Clerk having charge of the calculations, but are not otherwise material.

3. Estimate of value. This is nothing more than a copy of the particulars of value embodied in the Record just described. ~~The form is herewith~~ It is attached to the Appraiser's Report, ^{it is in} the form herewith annexed marked C.

4. Abstract of deposits. This document is prepared for transmission to ~~the~~ the department in connection with the Treasurer's accounts. It includes the following items, viz. the date of deposits, the depositor's name, the standard weight of the principal metals of the metal ^{which may be} ~~inclosed~~ embodied with it, the gross value of the two, the deductions & the net value. It has also a column into which are carried the net values of such deposits in the abstract as may remain unpaid. It

Allow me to add that it is desirable that the change now indicated shall, if approved, be carried into effect in the accounts of our new Treasurer Mr. Dale, who expects to enter on ^{his duties} his office by the 1st prox.

Very respy
y. L. S.

R. M. P.

Mr. P. Brown,
N. Y. City.

DESCRIPTION.	NO.	GROSS WEIGHT.	PURITY.	SILVER PARTING.	DEDUCTIONS FOR
		Ounces.	Dec.	Thous.	Thous.
Grains, California,					parting, cents per ounce pure, silver alloy, $\frac{100}{100}$ of standard wt, at 129 cents per oz. copper " $\frac{100}{100}$ " " 2 "

TO THE TREASURER OF THE MINT.—Above is my Report of Assays and Deductions upon your statement of Deposit.

Assayer.

Analyst Assay
Number Number

Mr. T. Brown,
S. of Trin.

B

C

D

Mint N. S. Phila. Oct. 19, 1858.

Genl.

In answer to your letter of the 17th inst.,
I have to state, that, on the 8th of May, 1858, two
gold-dollar pieces were sent from the Mint to the Secretary
of the Treasury, - the Hon. Mr. McDowell, - for which
payment was returned by him a few days subse-
quently. As a part of these dollars were intended
for the President, he no doubt received them, and
paid their value to Mr. McDowell. Certainly there is
no claim in the case due to the Mint.

R. M. O.

Sir

Col. Wm. B. Bliss.

New York. Oct. 18. 1850.

W. H. Patterson Esq
Director U S Mint
Philadelphia.

By memorandum to Mint Receipt No 6203.
I see that 136.90 Ounces California Gold dust
were of 862 $\frac{1}{2}$ fineness. which low Assay is a
matter of surprise to me as the grains were par-
ticularly fine & handsome. I hereby ask you to be
kind enough to ascertain whether there has not
been a mistake in the Assay by some means
or other.

I am Very
Respectfully
Remain Sir
Yours

Baltimore, Oct 17/50

St. Patterson

Auctioneer &c. Mint

Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

In examining the
effects of Geo. Taylor, five gold dollars
have been found which it is recollected,
were sent to him as a specimen of
that coinage. We have no means of as-
certaining whether the Mint has
ever received an equivalent in value
for these coins I will be greatly obliged
if you can furnish the information, that
we may, if necessary, require the amount.

I remain with highest respect
Yours very sincerely,

W. H. F. Bidd

[Entered Name]

\$10 were sent to Mr. Alenach on 8. May 1848
for which paper was returned by him a few
days subsequently.

Copy.

Navy Department.

October 5, 1859.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer you to a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1847, "relative to the preparation and presentation of medals to certain French, British, and Spanish Officers," and respectfully request to be informed, if the medals therein indicated, can be prepared at the Mint of the United States. If such an arrangement can be made, the necessary designs and instructions will be furnished from this Department, in pursuance of authority from the late President Taylor.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. A. Graham.

Wm. Thomas Curran, }
Secretary of the Treasury.

(Copy) Mint of the United States
Oct 7th 1850

Sir,

The cabinet of the Mint of the United States, which displays a large and costly collection of coins, medals, &c. and other appropriate objects of curiosity, and which is visited by many thousands of persons in the course of every year, contains also a series of portraits, of the head size, of my predecessors in the office of Director of the Mint. These pictures, which add much to the interest and beauty of the suite of rooms, have in every case been presented to the cabinet. The portrait of your relative, Hon. Elias Boudinot, who filled, and long lay, adorned the office of Director, from 1795 to 1805, is still wanting, and I should be much gratified, if by an act of liberality on your part, or on the part of your family connexion, this vacancy could be supplied. The framing will be done at the expense of the institution, uniform with the handsome style of the others. I may add that the same experienced artist who has copied the picture of Rittenhouse for our gallery in a very satisfactory manner, will, if you desire it, do the same in this case (although under his usual price) for twenty dollars.

Hon Elias Boudinot
Burlington

Very respectfully
R. M. P.
Director

Treasury Department
Mar 8th 1850.

Sir

Referring to your letter of the 10th inst and it is presumed that certain Medals authorized by a joint Resolution of Congress of March 3. 1839 can be prepared at the Mint without interfering with the usual operations of that establishment.

I have, therefore, to request that you will afford all the aid in your power to secure the prompt and creditable completion of the Medals referred to.

All the details to be directed by the Secretary of the Navy and the expenses to be defrayed by that Department.

I am very Resp^t.

Thos. B. T. T.
Sec. of the Treasury.

D. W. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, November 30, 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor of presenting the following statement of the coinage at this Mint during the month which has just closed.

Gold Coins.

The kind of coin. The number. The value.

Double Eagles. 196,174. \$ 3,923,400.

Quarter Eagles. 27,320. 68,300.

Gold dollars. 94,800. 94,800.

\$ 4,086,500.

Silver Coins.

Dimes. 175,000. 17,500.

Total \$ 4,104,000.

This result exceeds any one yet reached in the Mint ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ any other ten year previous month.

The value of the gold deposited for coinage during the present month is estimated at \$ 4,250,000, and exceeds the amount deposited in any former month by about a million of dollars.

Wm. Thomas Corwin,
Secretary of the Treasury.

R. M. C.

S.

Total gold coins November

195,944.40
2,174.66
9,852.79
4,517.85
1,211.97
8,251.75
12,241.46
12,440.15
18,304.08
30,005.68
21,226.97
23,119.90
20,320.88
27,000.88
29,000.72

Total gold coins November

Silver November

85,251.70
7,170,533.39

Gold Coinage

196,170. Double Eagles \$ 3,923,400.
27,320. Quarter Eagles 68,300
94,800. Gold Dollars 94,800.
\$ 219,493.75 \$ 4,086,500

Silver Coinage

175,000 Dimes, \$ 1,750,000
17,500 \$ 1,750,000
\$ 4,104,000

November 30th 1880 -

Treasury Department,
Nov 30th 1850

Sir

Your letter of Oct. 28th was duly received.
I will be obliged to you for a statement in
continuation, bringing down to Nov 30th, the amount
of Gold, of United States production, received at the
Mint, and also a statement of the amount received
at the branches to the latest date for which you have
returns.

Very respectfully
Thos. Corwin

Secretary of the Treasury

To

Robert M. Patterson Esq

Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Private.

Porter Nov. 30. 18

Ch.

The late importations of Gold
have induced enquiries as to its
effect upon the relative values of gold
and Silver henceforth.

The Dutch have, I believe, rejected gold as legal tender, and we find that Silver is more in demand for remittances to the Continent of Europe.

Should you feel inclined to offer
any suggestions or remarks upon these
topics, I would be glad to give them
a place in my magazine.

In the paragraphs of the daily press, upon this subject, they lose sight of the fact, that, notwithstanding the disproportionate supply of Seba

Philadelphica

compared with gold for the
years preceding 1830-40,
very little change was produced in
their relative values.

I would suggest three points.
1st Whether the present additions to
the quantity of gold are likely to
affect (intrinsically or commercially)
the relative value of gold and silver.

and
2nd Whether any legislation is proposed
in relation to the law of the standard
or of legal tender.

Yours &c

Wm. Smith Howard

Wm. Patterson Esq,
Director of the Mint

Recd Dec 8

30 Dec 1872

Wm. Smith Howard

Director

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1990

The failure to make you a return of value, in
equitable property, not only being a mistake, but a
a charge which that their extraneous upon in re-
gion to the other side of the life in no way. Upon
a series of our institutions as found that we were
in such a state of affairs in no way that it
was the impossible to continue the other party
questioned to which we had copied under, the
consequently obtaining to take advantage of the
distinction between us of law, in regard to the amount
of value added, in the charge the deposits accordingly, in
the doing an equitable report that was accordingly
to which the deposits as to return to us the former
of property deposited, after a very long period, after
the time, in the case, to act to the judgment of the
charge, since they were given in interest, when they
live in the charge. Thus, the other side, in interest, in
and from the institution in regard to the property
it gives the other side, in interest, in the
amount added to the property. The property
B. Berend

New York Nov 28. 1850.

Mr Geo Bain

Dr Sir.

Please inquire of Mr Edelman why he did not allow for silver in the Memorandum of Recd no 7579 - Cts 130.50 which would c 108 fine gold about \$8. after deduction for parting and alloy. If it is a mistake please obtain for me a new mem^e & I will return this one which I received today.

You have not as yet sent me the bags, and I am much in need of them. so please send them by return line

Y^{rs} Oble^d

Yours^d
Bernard Dune

Went. Vols. Nov. 22, 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose to you the Official Bonds
of James W. Elmore, Superintendent of the Naval Yard
at Charlotte North Carolina, together with his ~~Successor~~ ^{with}
~~Successor~~ ^{with} Wm. Elms, and that the Bond is a very
satisfactory one, and the grounds on which it is founded.

R. M. P.

Sr.

Hon. Thomas Corwin,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Note. The Successor is B. W. & W. W. Elms.]

Director's Office, U. S. Mint

November 22, 1850.

To the Treasurer,
the Assayer,
the Chief Coiner,
& the Meller & Refiner,
of the Mint.

With a view to expedite the gold coinage,
the Director of the Mint desires that the ensuing
regulations be carried into effect, by the officers
concerned.

The alloy of gold ingots, from this date,
must consist of one-half silver and one-half copper,
or nearly in that proportion; care being taken not
to exceed that limit of silver. And the Assayer
is hereby enjoined to satisfy himself, by a combined
assay of each day's melting of ingots, that there
is not a large deviation from the proportion above stated.

The Meller and Refiner is enjoined to part
all the deposits of California gold which are
reported by the Assayer for parting, and so much

more as will make the whole partage about 670 ounces out of every 1000 ounces, of California and other silvery gold; and the remainder, say 330 ounces, or thereabouts, of every 1000 ounces, to introduce directly into the ingots.

To save trouble, the Melted & Refiner may melt clippings direct into ingots, without changing the proportion of silver alloy; of which the Assayer must have notice.

In deposits reported for parting, the Treasurer will see that the charge is made for five-hundredths of the standard weight, for silver alloy.

In various considerations, it is desirable that the coinage from this alloy should be detained for home currency, and should be in the lesser denominations; the Chief Coiner will therefore, as far as practicable, restrict this coinage to pieces less than the double eagle.

These regulations are to take effect upon all gold deposits commencing with ^{July 1st} No. 85th, and upon all operations of the Mint from this date, until the end of the present year.

R. M. Patterson
Director

including the 10th 1850

I have received your letter of the 14th of the month with the proposed substitute for my bill and I have compared the substitute and find they contain in that order and number some points for which I have no objection they are entirely

It is evident that while we agree on the general object of facilitating commerce we differ perhaps inevitably as to some of the means and details so much so that I propose the joint action of California for that purpose and that advantages sought by me have been by you overlooked, and I am inclined to think unless the subject is finally and finally settled, so long as you are so busy, will be finally decided.

I am sure, however, that it has not been a better way to do so, and I am sure, that the consideration of the subject without having obtained the benefit of full information, concerning both the commercial

and technical facts and figures contained in
it seem to show some important details.

The object of your proposed substitute is
said to be to maintain such a currency, the currency
unimpaired and to maintain a system of commerce
having design chiefly for international exchange,
a system which is said to be integrated and wholly
unimpaired and unimpaired, and for which I
propose to substitute and by law established, an
unimpaired, which shall partially benefit in
the formation of large gold coins, adoption of
to maintain and international payments of
convenient amounts.

You have justly commended the
setting of gold into currency, which, I think
proposed by you, to the granting of bottom in
kind of any weight and quality. But the large
sums which I desire to be made by legislative
action are subject to the limit of flow of
stable weight and of surface from as other
specific denomination; at the limit of 100 lbs. of
small, from 100 lbs. of small, and to other sum
from 100 lbs. of small, from 100 lbs. of small,
weight and surface quality, which are most common
weight and commonly bought and sold by law.

It is by faith agreed in the house of the currency
which is by the construction of the currency bill
with the state, respectively, the gold is the staple pro-
duction of California, and as the construction
prohibits issuing by the state, it is for and proper
that the currency bill should extend to that state
every facility required for the definite production
of weight and quality, and for the stamping of
this most valuable permanent article.

Having presented these preliminary
considerations, which, perhaps, need to be
to the present paper which we differ to shall
presented before we proceed to and, certainly,
and the features of your proposed substitute for
the bill, with freedom, but with justice
and entire frankness.

I am not of part
which contains, but, if you have seen the
position the currency of the state, which is
I should remark that the bond of the currency
contains, and that, legally, it is not a law
of any form of either of the currency, which
of weight and quality, which, by law, is most
common, of frequently, for all commercial purposes, and
the currency to which it belongs, and of weight

The next point they can be so much to be by direct
legislative enactment. Whether the same be best
however settled as any other way
convenient.

If you will turn again to the 6th
and 10th sections of the bill, you will there
more abundantly, you will perhaps care to be
convinced their expediency. It is a matter of such
small calculation from the gold now required
by law to be contained in the legal tender of
the dollar, the quantity which should be an
equal of value of 1000 dollars, as of any other gold
specimens. Under them can be no difficulty
of obtaining the quantity of our enactment
which authorized the exchange of dollars, coins
for ingots of equal value, and the conversion
of such ingots into such coins at the Mint
and it is provided by the exchange thereof;
thus forming a legally authorized means
for the redemption of these ingots and for their
reconversion into small pieces suitable for circu-
lar circulation and of course convenient
and almost perfect.

With reference to the sections of
the bill relating to the different offices there

respective portions of the same require, for the
fabrication of the large coins of ingots, I am not
aware that there is any thing in our power
within the proper functions of these offices. It would
be a dangerous adventure for the Mint of the matter
was referred to a select committee to inquire the
means for to assist the necessary weight of the
ingots before delivering them to the treasury, but
I am not aware to be a fact in the change of
policy, for the same thing the matter was referred
to the proper persons for the ingots to be adapted to
be precisely as perfectly, for securing the ingots
to be put upon them by the Mint. Upon
this point, I have thought very often
since the bill has passed, and have concluded
that, as the Minting now requires are often
filled with dust, some more or less of dust
to detect balances, it would be better not to
transfer the adjustment of weight from the
Mint to the Mint and refer it to the Mint
administration instructions the same and
quantities in which the latter shall appear
the gold in the ingots. Thus attention to
any question to meet the provisions
of the bill. The adjustment of weight being

4
I shall consequently reserve this bill, by
striking out, on line 2 of section 2, the words
"without any allowance for postage" and by
adding at the end of that section, a clause
allowing to the holder an expense, not to the owner,
such, such postage as may actually, and, provided
that the owner shall not appear on the receipt
of the gold, delivered to them, respectively, for the
purpose of making, notes, and bills which
a sample of paper shall and can be prepared
by them, and which quality, against the actual
gold postage, usually claimed and allowed as
shown on the exhibits of the account of
these officers, held in Treasury Department,
and I shall consider all other alterations neces-
sary to perfect this change.

It is also known to me that
the bill would add to the judicial responsibility
and slightly to the labor of the attorney by
requiring him to verify the receipt as well as the
amount of the receipt and to certify the same by
stamping thereon, the date, receipt, and amount,
and a corresponding receipt which shall include not only
the place of issue, but also, finally, to the Director

7
of the mint, the amount received. That the
attorney should become the only judicial officer,
and ought to be held, as he should be, to the
strictest responsibility. The Director was not
opposed to be the proper officer to act judicially
upon the issue of the notes, as he is required to
do by section 2, of the act approved January
15th 1837; and it seems to be both for and against,
that such a transfer of duty from the Treasury
to the attorney, as I propose, should be one of
the provisions of the bill.

Old business it would be very difficult for
the attorney to stamp the receipt and forward of
each receipt upon the bill, regularly and before
sending, I propose to alter the bill in this
respect, by letting the endorsement from part
of the responsibility to be stamped upon the
receipt by the owner, and requiring the attorney
only to attest the legal delivery of such bills
by stamping it, or sending it to be stamped
with that proper endorsement, and after
all this shall be done before it has been printed,
and before the same is sent legally, as shall
be shown.

When the above amendments

refinement. There would be no longer the demand
for ornament, it would be more and more
perhaps a feeling of plain beauty
and simplicity that it might be made to any
degree of ornamentation. It would be of course
and that great point would also be
touch with any change in the style of things
to disappear at the time.

With reference to the "entire
the amount of time and money" which you
opposed to think would be necessary to prevent the
impossibility of covering the whole surface of
a large body of water, permit me to say, that
you will find it difficult to prevent either
myself or others, that any great mechanical
trouble it appears to be apprehended in the
execution of such work. One will I presume
timely mention to report that it will be more
likely and perhaps to be just as much
one single line of ten thousand dollars than
a thousand lines of ten dollars each. And certainly
by you have not formed some arrangements,
of present and convenient to connect in
large amount of gold with little rolled pieces.
There is no question the same will be made.

Concerning the value of the gold in foreign
and brought to back you presume "gold" is
attainable for business purposes, to be the
half of a thousandth part in foreign, and the
hundredth thousandth part in weight. I certainly
cannot be mistaken in the information I have
received. I have learned from a gentleman, who
thinks there is the alloying and alloying
of gold being beyond that it is performed
with almost mathematical exactness. That
the gold coins of the United States are of uniform
weight, namely of 25.8 grains, and that
at this rate you have been in the habit of
receiving them at the mint, and of paying
for them without measuring, paying each
piece of them.

That the gold coins of France, Italy and
Holland are perfectly of the same weight
of 25.8 grains, and are to receive nothing
by you without measuring each lot. That the
average quality of our own gold coins stands
at the U.S. mint, of late years
scarcely more than 900 fine for 1000, and
the best of them.

Also that the same is true of the

Probably, a time can be made of
ten or twenty dollars in the way of the standard,
between the standard and the standard,
and with equal skill and integrity.

It should be borne in
mind, that it is the effect of small errors
between errors of measurement, obtaining
as often done below the legal standard of
weight and purity, to compensate each other,
and to secure large quantities of some of
different kinds strictly in conformity with
such standard, and that compensation of
errors, arising in fact, may even have been
contemplated in former legislation.

In large assays at times, the advantage of
good numbers of pieces to compensate errors
is lost, and the skill of the officer should
chiefly be turned to the extent to secure a
just and equal conformity in their assays
to the legal standard.

In conclusion permit me to say
of good of proper tests that the appearance
of the kind in such a matter will be regarded
as "important," but in whatever respect the
being tested at the "standard" is

mathematical details of the running, the appearance
of the kind may have given it of passing
it is both just and wise to attend particularly
important details. But in such a case,
showing that of running large assays, partially
and not entirely, but in such a case,
only, as one can claim, of some of the
kind of specimens obtained. The present is
an age of quality and improvement, and one
country is one of really superior and superior
development and progress.

The electric telegraph is giving to thought
velocity; and the thought and discussion
are multiplying numbers, so that there is
appears to have been not only to both require
the with the past, but also to the present,
and thoughtful of the future.

Very Respectfully

Wm. M. Garrison

Wm. M. Garrison

Mint U.S.

Phil. Nov. 20, 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you the
Official Bonds of A. W. Redding, Superintendent,
and Matthew F. Stephenson Assayer, of the
Branch Mint at Dahlonega, with my approbation,
and the grounds on which it is founded.

R. W. P.

Dr.

Wm. Thomas Corwin,

Secretary of the Treasury.

[Directors of M. F. Stephenson - Assayer.

Asst. L. Riley & Wm. H. Graham.]

[Directors of Anderson W. Redding - Superintendent.

John W. Grady & Harrison W. Riley.]

New York Nov 20 1880

Doctor Patterson

Sir

By the last Shipment of Gold
Ore from California my brother William
H. White forwarded to me two parcels of
Gold dust, which he had made up from
one parcel there, one of these parcels I for-
warded to the Mint through Adams & Co of
this city - being 187^{gr} Oz, and received Mint
Receipt No. 7165 for it - weighing by mint
return 187^{gr} Oz. - The other parcel I handed
over to Mr Robert Hogan of this City and he
forwarded it also to the Mint and received
2054 Mint Receipt No. 7125, his was 146 Oz.
We have both to day received Mint assay
I enclose you a statement of mine by which as
you will see 4 my 187^{gr} Oz are made
to net - scarcely \$17.17 per Oz, while his 146
Oz shipped by the same person from San Francisco
at same time and from same parcel of Gold
net him by your assay \$17.60 per Oz. - making

a difference of near 43 cents per oz. - I think
there must be some mistake in the assay or
in weight after melting, and would feel obliged
by your having, the assay for me and let me
know the result, I am now waiting for fur-
ther information as to the manner of doing up
the parcels in San Francisco - I have had
two parcels made up in California and sent on
by same person in same way before, and they
have not before differed more than one or two cents
per oz. by weight returns -

Very respectfully,
Yours

Geo E White

11 Nassau St

New York

Ans. - Receipts & confirmed. Reports duly

91769.339
174335763
138868610
228,149,776

Cockeysville Balto. Co 8 nov 1880

R Patterson Esq
Director of the U.S. Mint
Philadelphia.
Dear Sir

Will you permit
me to trouble you to cause to be transmitted
to me at your earliest convenience, a state-
ment of the amount of gold received at
the mint & its branches, from California,
during the month of last October.

Yours very truly
Philip S. Tyson

Please address me at No 23 Sharp St Baltimore

U. S. 8 Nov. 1850

Sir:

I send enclosed statement of the approp. re-
q. for the M. M. M. for the next fiscal year. Ap-
pro. of these amounts with statement showing the grounds on which
they are based will be given to the U. S. of T. to consider.

R. D. P.

Frederick Harris,
Reg.
Washing.

Reconciliation of Appropriations required of
 the Mint of the United States & its Branches
 for the Fiscal Year ending 30. 1.
 (1) For the "

Mint of the United States
 is, considering the magnitude of our deposits, completely small. Our actual expenses are of course greatly increased; but, as they principally arise from the extensive refining operations required to prepare our deposits into bullion fit for coinage, we are enabled to meet them from the deductions which we are by law authorized to make from these deposits to defray the cost necessary for that object.
 The estimates for the Mint at Charlotte & its Branches are to the usual amount, & do not require comment.

Very respectfully,
 Your faithful servant,
 R. M. Patterson,
 Hon. Thomas Corwin,
 Sec. of Treasury.

doing nothing
 Total required for the Sept. quarter \$1100
 (4) For the Branch Mint at Charlotte \$1100
 For sale of the Mint at Charlotte \$1100

*Specification of Appropriations required for
the Mint of the United States & its Branches
for the Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1852.*

(1) For the Mint of the United States.

For salaries of officers & clerks	\$21,000
" wages of workmen	47,000
" incidental & contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs & cartage, in ad- dition to available funds on hand	700
For specimens of coins & metal to be reserved at the Mint	300
Total required for the Philadelphia Mint	\$69,000

(2) For the Branch Mint, New Orleans.

For salaries of officers & clerks	\$17,300
" wages of workmen	33,500
" incidental & contingent expenses, in- cluding fuel, materials, stationery, water- rent, repairs, new machinery & cartage, in addition to available funds on hand	45,200
Total required for the New Orleans Mint	\$96,000

(3) For the Branch Mint, San Francisco.

For salaries of officers & clerks	\$6,000
" wages of workmen	3,600
" incidental & contingent expenses, inclu- ding cartage	1,400
Total required for the San Francisco Mint	\$11,000

(4) For the Branch Mint, New York.

For salaries of officers & clerks	\$6,000
" wages of workmen & cartage	4,100
" contingent expenses, including cartage	1,500
Total required for the New York Mint	\$11,600

① Grounds of Estimates

Bal. in Ordinary Fund 31 Oct. 1850

47,944.52

Funds undrawn & available

78,650.00

Red. Deductions and deposits Bal. to credit of M. & L. 30 Sept.
Deductions amount to 31 Oct.

20 000.00

Entire to the credit of you

Estimated net deductions, after reducing the same by allowance for silver alloy
new of m. & c. & charging him with gain on paying for them. His net deduc-
tion is (by a couple estimates based on July & Aug. 1850) $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 p.c. on the
net value of deposits. Supposing our deposits to be $\frac{3}{4}$ per oz. we shall have
from Oct. 1 to June 1850 (7 m.) \$31,500,000 or
deduct also \$10,000,000 for a 10% - Oct. 1850, leaving with above balance.
Gould profits on copper to 30 June 1850

84,500

8,000

Extra proceeds from meeting of donors to 30 June

23
 Day one 2 months Cal. grass at 2c per sq. before meeting,
 or @ B. = 1,353,000 sqs.

27060 (two high days)
deduct this from money & expenditure of 20,000.
from income of property 27,000.

Heard

223,094

20 ✓
203104

Expenses

Wantage A + R. on day 1823, 275 deposited @ $\frac{7}{100}$ = 366 or 168.94.
C.C. 806.56 on 2, 12, 131.795 - freed @ 51.04 }
C.C. 535.525 on 1, 12, 632.645 Silver }

69,332.

C.C. 535.525 and 602,632645 Silver

Therefore the value is 400,000 ^{on} gold (2,000')

There are 806 : 2000,000 : $\frac{26}{1000}$: 2,400,000 say \$18,000 good

462,000 : 515 : 554,000 : day 180 y₁ or 756 C.C. for 1851 \$18,756

8 ms @ \$13,000 for ordinary expenses
13,000 balance of blue approp.

104 (Product 2000000000) 117,000

~~195,004~~

Ans. Harold 30 June 1857

205,004
28,38
20,000
18068

Est. Bal. 1 July 1880 \$18,000
 net dedns on 12 m. dep. @ 3% per m. \$42,000
 Profits on Copper for 12 m. 8,000
 Receipts of deposits 30,000
 In B. 7 lean front ground
 addition equal land
 from the top 182,000
 182,000

Expenses Workshop of 1881 M. H. 80,000
 C. C. 20,000 100,000 - 30,000

Salaries \$250 per m. 12 m. 30,000
 Wages say 3,000 per m. 46,800
 Incidentals \$10,000 per m. 122,400
 Over claim 300
 301,300
 277,300
 248,900
 214,600
 52,562
 63,000
 Expenses over means

Note. The ~~amount~~ ^{gain} ~~loss~~ ^{gain} ~~appears~~ ^{gain} ~~correct~~ ^{gain} ~~but~~
 are reduced from ~~costs~~ ^{gain} ~~as~~ ^{gain} ~~opposite~~ ^{gain} ~~the~~ ^{gain} ~~deductions~~ ^{gain} ~~being~~ ^{gain} ~~diminished~~ ^{gain} ~~from~~ ^{gain} ~~B. this~~ ^{gain} ~~has~~ ^{gain} ~~been~~ ^{gain} ~~made~~ ^{gain} ~~in~~ ^{gain} ~~means~~ ^{gain} ~~expenses~~ ^{gain}
 Note: In the estimate opposite deductions have been made in means & expenses

Est. Bal. 18,000
 Deductions 106,000
 Profits on Copper 8,000
 146,000
 182,000

Expenses 225,000
 Expenses by means 43,000

Salaries 21,000
 Wages 46,800
 Over 300
 Inc. 15,662
 82,562

So as to leave the appropriate the same. We are so entirely in a new phase
 at the start that our estimates are very conjectural.

Means Expenses
 Est. Bal. 18,000 Workshop 76,100
 Dedns 126,000 Sal. 21,000
 Copper 8,000 Wages 46,800
 152,000 Incidentals 78,600
 Over 300
 229,000
 Apprs. required 68,000
 219,800

Salaries 21,000
 Wages 46,800
 Incidentals 200
 68,000

Minut of the United States
7 Nov. 1850.

Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of the 2^d inst. conveying an approval of some changes in the forms of our accounts which had been suggested by me. I observe that you have requested me to instruct the officers of the Branch Minut to conform to the new forms in rendering their accounts. If you think it necessary I will do this; but I now take leave to remark that the forms employed at these Minut are already in some particulars different from ours, & that no inconvenience to the auditing department has grown out of that difference, and I think it probable that the old forms would be preferred by them if not disapproved by the department. It is obvious that the only real difference between the two forms which were under your consideration was in the greater detail of the form proposed by me. Our form of calculation looks upon as facilities which made the new form desirable to us; at the Branch Minut I am confident the case would be different. I hope, therefore, that the instructions you have requested me to give will not be deemed unnecessary, not till some inconvenience is found in the auditing of the accounts.

C. C. Seaman,
Acty Comptroller.

Very respectfully, R. M. Patterson,
Director.

New York Nov. 5th 1850
Doct. Patterson

My Dear Sir

Enclosed is an article cut from the New York Express of last Friday, it was brought to me on Saturday by a friend which was the first intimation I had of it, and inasmuch as there is an essential error in that part which says, that the dies were taken from the Mint and Confided to me, I thought it my duty to send you the article, and to express to you my willingness to correct that error by addressing a note to the editor of the N.Y. Express stating the fact that the dies were confided to me upon your recommendation to the Secy of War.

Pleased to write me & include in a paragraph that which you wish me to notice and I will if you concur address a note to Mr. Brooks, Editor of the Express at once. I have no idea who the writer, who signs himself "An Artist," is, but I do not believe that the writer is an artist or his remarks would not have been so general.

Very yours obliged
Doct. R. M. Patterson
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

G. L. Wright
52 John Street

TO THE EDITORS.

OUR NATIONAL MEDALS.

Medals struck by a Nation, in honor of the heroes who led its armies into battle, and who fighting bravely for freedom, are monuments of their valor and of its history. Upon such the highest skill of art is lavished, and neither labor nor expense is spared. The medals of Napoleon, executed by the order, and under the eye, are masterpieces of gold engraving. Workmanship so perfect that they must ever be admired by future generations. They seemed alike to commemorate the battles, to stimulate courage and reward (and) and to improve the fine arts not only in France particularly, but also in Europe generally.

The beautiful medals of our war of Liberty were struck in France, under her national superintendence. She was our ally in that glorious struggle, and there was, therefore, a fusion in her being honored with their manufacture. Those of our second war with Great Britain were executed in this country. Skilful engravers employed for the purpose, under the supervision of the Mint. They were well done, but they cannot be compared, in beauty and perfection, with medals struck in France.

Of the medals ordered by Congress in honor of the victories of the Mexican war, the first was presented to Gen. Taylor for the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. It was executed by the Mint, or rather by some of the officers thereof, at high cost, and in a style too inferior to be worthy of criticism. The head is said to have been reduced by a copying lathe, such as is used for turning shoe-lace, gun, stocks, etc. From a rough model, and the reverse is merely an impression, from one of the old medals. The letters of the inscription being rudely altered. The second medal, that in honor of General Taylor, for the battle of Monterrey, was manufactured in similar manner. And both of these are reported to have been made without the assistance, or co-operation, of the engraver of the Mint, or any other artist, and by machinists only.

Such work, so mismanaged by incompetent persons, for the selfish purpose of pecuniary gain, was an outrage upon the military glory and the arts of our country. The wretched style in which it was done seems to have offended the taste, if it did not open the eyes, of some of the military gentlemen at Washington. When, therefore, the succeeding medals were ordered, the task of preparing the dies was taken from the Mint and confided to G. L. Wright Esq., the accomplished die-stroke and engraver of our city.

Of the medals engraved by Mr. Wright we will now speak only of the first two, the others we may hereafter mention and criticize. They were ordered about the same time, one in honor of General Taylor, for the battle of Buena Vista, the other for Gen. Scott in commemoration of all the battles of the line of Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. They are both of workmanship, far superior to that of any other medal previously executed in our country, but not equal to the best style of French art. Much allowance is probably to be made for comparative inexperience. The heads of Taylor and Scott are both suitably executed; and, on the reverse, the battle-scenes are well done; but the small figures of the heroes, etc., are rather stiff and even faulty in anatomy. Yet the effect of the whole is very good, and the touch excellent.

Of the second medal the design is highly ingenious, perfect and beautiful. It is said to have been devised in the Bureau of Military Engineers, by Dr. Humphreys; a wreath, or chain, of six circles the center piece, representing the capture of the city of Mexico, and each oval is itself a wreath marked with the name and enclosing an engraving in relief of its proper and successive battle. This medal is certainly the most magnificent, and the most honorable, ever presented by our country, for it commemorates not a single battle, but a campaign in which our arms suffered not a single reverse.

That General Taylor represents only the action of Buena Vista, a battle worthy, however, of being considered as glorious as a whole campaign fought with nearly equal numbers and advantage on both sides. When the dies were finished they were sent to the Mint, and the original medals were struck in gold; they were of equal size, and about four times as massive as any previously executed by order of our Government.

This matter is worthy of attention, apart from itself, as furnishing evidence that the boasted superiority of the Mint at Philadelphia and its arrogant pretensions for the skill of our City, must be abandoned by the Government for the future, whenever it requires anything to be done of more than ordinary perfection and merit. It also serves to show how officers' services may be perverted, and the abuse be rewarded instead of being exposed and corrected.

"AN ARTIST."

U.S. Mint, Nov. 2. 1850

Dear Sir

The sample of silver bullion from Central America, left by you for assay, yields $921\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths silver & $22\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths gold; the parcel weighing 14.35 ozs., its value per ounce, after Mint charges, is \$1.63; whole value \$23.39. The value of such bullion in the state of amalgam, if dry, would be \$1.56 to \$1.60 per ounce. Considered simply with reference to the silver, the bullion is of a decidedly inferior quality; and in addition to the usual alloys, contained a pretty strong proportion of copper, which is not natural. The large amount of gold, however, may, in commerce, compensate for these offsets.

The Assistant Assayer has also procured for you a sample, as you desired, of the inferior kind of California Gold in grain; 44 grains, at the rate of \$17.08 per ounce, say \$1.56. This gold has the same appearance as that lower quality which only yields about \$16 per ounce; but is found to occupy ~~at~~ a middle place between that and the usual quality. When presented in quantities over 60 ozs., such gold would, on account of partings,

be worth 8 cents an ounce more; say \$17.16.

~~For~~ This sample, and for the difference between its value and the value of the goldish silver, say \$23.39 less 1.56 = \$21.83, please authorize ~~some one to collect from Mr. De la Riva, our assayer.~~ ~~is~~ are sent herewith, by Adams & Co's Express.

We have considered the expediency of abating the refining charges from deposits of foreign silver coin; and if it could have a certain tendency to detain the silver for home currency, the public advantage, in the present dearth of that metal, would probably determine in favor of such abatement; especially where the refining operation is only constructive, and not actually performed. But it is manifest, that at the present premium on silver coin, no result for the public good could ensue; and if exportation must go on, it were decidedly better to let it be in the shape of crowns, francs, thalers and the like, than in our dollars and half-dollars. The present and prospective want of balance between gold and silver, in our currency, points to a more radical remedy.

I would thank you for a copy of the details of the parcel of California gold sent to Europe for assay & valuation in your communication with Mr. R. Patterson.

Very respectfully

W. B. Barend
Specie Broker, N. Y.

I have to thank you for the formal account of sales of a parcel of gold dust sent from California to London via Panama. I do not perceive, from it, how you arrive at the conclusion that it is more profitable, by some, two percent, to send such bullion to the United States rather than to England. It is very plain, that after the gold dust has arrived at ^{our} ~~our~~ ports, say New York, it is much better to send it to this Mint, running all risks of delay in payment, than to forward it to London. But in consequence of the enormous shipping charges between San Francisco and New York, so much it so unreasonably exceeding those between S. F. and London, I should judge from your document and from another previously furnished me, that there is some advantage in shipping ^{direct} to London; certainly there would be for European account. The ~~sent~~ parcel of gold which is the subject of your account, would yield here, without shipping charges, \$4447.50; deducting 6½ per cent., you have \$4158.41. The net yield in London was £873.16, say at 4.85, \$4237.93.

Very respectfully yours

W. Berman Barend
Specie Broker, N. Y.

R. M. Patterson Esq

New York Nov 2nd /80

Dear Sir

We have this day received
a memorandum of assay, dated Oct 18th & No 6542
to which we wish to call your attention,

By reference to your books you will perceive that the
Gold & Silver together constitute but .921 $\frac{1}{2}$ leaving
.078 $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to nearly 8 per cent of the weight unaccounted
for, 5 parts in the 100 has been our average loss
heretofore. If no mistake has been made
will you please inform us how the loss has occurred
This lot contained one ingot weighing
640 dwts (more than one quarter of the whole) 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carats
fine assayed by Messrs Brownman & Elliott of this city,
the remainder, except about 100 dwts, Cal. coin appeared
to be fair quality California gold
An early answer will much oblige

Yr. obt. Svc.

Read & Lathrop

40 Wall Street
N.Y.

114-73

112-93

Ans. Copy

$$\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 250 \\ 125 \\ 62 \\ \hline 268 \end{array}$$

Apr. 1, 1850.

५२३

#675.105.02

2,944.52

3,450.43

681,499.94

Readings were as follows:

363,526.43

145,269.25

816.25

6,719.00

2.5730.60

542,061.43

The balances above presented corresponded with the moneys transferred. I superintended, person, the count required. To insure accuracy

London, the Court requires, to make access
to the marriage transfer, & publications,
the balance above presented corresponded.

Wm. Thomas Jones
Secy of the Executive.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side. Some words like "Bullion" and "Ordinary" are visible.]

Memorandum of an audit of cash made 31 Oct. 1850

Unit Proper

Bullion Fund	\$675,105.02
Ordinary	2,944.52
Copper	3,450.40
<u>Total counted</u>	<u>\$681,499.94</u>

Assistant Treasury

General Treasury	\$363,526.43
Office	145,269.25
and for Sub. in Pay notes	816.25
do do	6,719.00
Bullion Fund	25,730.60
<u>Total counted</u>	<u>\$542,061.53</u>

400.
400.
170
170

[Handwritten signature]

@ 520

bags	520	520
4000	5,370.00	
320	508.	
	1640	
18327	43.26	
	2.00	
	320.00	
	<u>542,061.53</u>	

Sept 1841
Nov 1/41

Robert Patterson Esq.

Sir,
I have the honor
to enclose to you a copy of
a letter addressed to Mr. Webb
by Thomas Stankin Esq
of the Bank of England, in answer
to questions proposed by you.

The Mr Stankin's letter to Mr Webb
states he says "I shall be most
happy to be applied to, & the event

Minist of the United States
1 Nov. 1850.

Sir,

You will confer a favor on me by
forwarding some *five* or *ten* copies
of my annual reports of deposits & savings
made to the President on Jan. 17 last. I
presume it must have been printed long ago
but have as yet received no copy of it.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson,

Director

Mr. R. M. Young,
Chk. A. R.
Wash. D. C.

*Expenditures on account of the Mint establishment from the year
1794 to 1830 inclusive.*

1794	23	799	22
1795	13	000	"
1796	30	150	90
1797	14	000	"
1798	7	000	"
1799	26	672	93
1800	32	481	43
1801	35	154	44
1802	37	766	09
1803	19	572	20
1804	36	374	42
1805	9	335	08
1806	9	104	48
1807	31	721	85
1808	14	234	"
1809	25	634	"
1810	12	158	36
1811	28	999	96
1812	17	975	86
1813	16	304	62
1814	11	985	17
1815	23	644	44
1816	45	379	85
1817	38	500	"
1818	42	608	33
1819	36	975	"
1820	31	850	"
1821	45	850	"
1822	17	150	"
1823	14	139	12
1824	29	469	76
1825	19	651	64
1826	34	068	27
1827	40	588	86
1828	29	282	35
1829	34	265	"
1830	32	430	"

990,280.17

Treasury Department

Register Office Oct 31 1830

Wm. S. Maines Register

Mint of the United States

31 Dec. 1853.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday I have to state that the Mint Law does not authorize us to exchange silver for gold. We can do no more than receive deposits for coinage & return the value in coin of the particular metal deposited.

For deposits of ^{legally receivable} gold or silver (foreign coin or bullion) we can return, if you please, good dollars for the gold & dimes & 1/2 dimes for the silver. ^{perhaps} The coin should, however, be ^{presented} at the time of the deposit. A letter of yours to the P. O. Department was forwarded to me, some weeks ago by the Secy of the Treasury, asking what remedy the Mint could afford for the difficulties under which you were laboring for small change. I suggested, in reply, that, inasmuch as the Mint could only furnish the required coin in return for what we might receive in exchange for coinage, the P. O. General ^{should make a large deposit} might ^{be authorized} to supply us, to be coined into dimes & 1/2 dimes & paid to ^{us} in supply of foreign coin or bullion which we would deliver in dimes & 1/2 dimes to the Asst. Treas. here, who should have the same subject to the drafts of the P. O. Department, ^{in favor} for the use of the Assistant Postmaster. I have ^{not} heard

that any action had been taken in conformity with this suggestion.

The difficulty under which your own, & other post office labor, from the depreciation of small coin, grows out of the loss of balance between gold & silver, which has rendered it profitable to export the latter. It has thus manifestly become the interest of all debtors to tender payment in the less valuable metal, gold; and they are particularly tempted to do this at Post Offices where they can receive the more valuable metal, silver, in change. I have no doubt that it has become, in part, the business of a particular class of persons to avail themselves of this means of aggregating silver by tending in gold for small sums, with a view to the change of silver. The amounts accumulated by them are sold to the brokers at the advance caused by the general rise in the price of silver, with an additional premium, in the case of small coins, caused by the scarcity which has been produced by their own action of the class referred to.

The circumstances above indicated convince me that no issue from the Mint, at the present time, of small coins would effectually remedy the public evils which have thus arisen. Our silver coins must necessarily tend to be exported as long as silver is at a premium

relatively to gold. My suggestion to the department, in regard to a Post Office deposit, was prompted rather by a desire to avert from the Mint any ground prepared for the present.

R. M. P.

W. V. Brady, P. M.

New York.

Memorandum of contents of cash in the Treasury of
the Mint & Assistant Treasury of the U. S. 31st Decr 1880.

1. Assistant Treasury

Gold in bags. 57 bags of \$5000 each	\$435,000.
Some gold & small change	11,060.79
One bag of silver	500.
Bag of coins	2.
Foreign coins & counterfeits	57.60
Total amount	\$ 446,921.39

The several balances to the credit of the Uni-
ted States amounted to \$446,921.39

2. Treasury of the Mint

<u>Bullion Fund.</u> - Gold in bags	\$474,040.
Some gold	1,302.50
Advance payment receipt	500
Silver in bags	34,350
Silver in change	58.95
Coins	1.03
Total cash in Bullion Fund	\$510,244.48

<u>Ordinary Fund.</u> Gold	13,102.50
Silver	14.73
Advance payments on bills	599.45
Total in Ordinary Fund	\$13,716.68

Amount in Treas. of Mint carried over \$23,966.16

Amount in Treasury gold coin (Bills over)	\$ 522,966.16
Copper fund. free	4,342.50
Silver	1.45
Total in the Copper fund	4,343.95
Total in Bullion, ordinary & Copper fund	527,310.11

The Balances stated to be in the above account to the credit of the United States amounted to

	526,895.19
--	------------

The amount fell short, therefore,

	414.92
--	--------

The Copper fund in charge of Mr. Manning and as follows.

See days (24 days of \$100 each)	\$2,400.00
See days	172.60
Silver charge	9.86
Bills paid in advance, counted as cash	2.00
Total in the fund	2,584.46
Balance stated	2,584.46

Minister of the United States,
Director's Office, Jan 2, 1850

R. M. Patterson,
Director

Mint of the United States
31 Dec. 1850.

Sir,

In reply to your favor of the 21st that we receive foreign silver coin by night & pay for the same the spot value as shown by assay. Of the particular coins referred to by you, our experience shows the head piece coin to yield about 105 cents per oz, & the Spanish American coin from 115¢ to 118¢ per oz. Variations will of course be noticed in different lots.

Silver & gold coins can be returned if desired, but the demand for these pieces is such that you would be detained some 6 or 8 weeks before payment.

Depositors at the Mint receive a receipt, when payment is due that receipt is returned & the money paid. If another than the depositor makes the collection the receipt must be endorsed.

In your case the plan usually adopted is to entrust the bullion to the express agent, who takes the receipt in his own name, for your account, & collect the amount when due.

Very respectfully

Robert Patterson
for the Director

Wright, Clark & Co
Assiniboia.

Grounds of Officers warrants of 31 Dec 1850.

1. Warrants for delivery from Treasr to H. & Refiner

Gold			
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	243,915.66	Stand. wt 239,905.67	244,633.60
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	108.000	107.880	2,007.07
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	116.838	116.827	275.85
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	244,038.49	240,028.359	4,445,645.91

Silver			
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	34,143.45	Stand. wt 34,780.53	40,471.59
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	3,683.00	3,727.37	4,337.30
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	24,116.20	24,116.20	28,062.49
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	61,942.65	62,624.10	72,871.68

2. Warrants for deliveries from Treasr & Refiner to Treasr, with the credit to be allowed for the value of gold & silver.

Gold			
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	Stand. wt 385,416.170	value	
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	528,777.440		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	37,227.349		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	951,420.959	1,177,008.555	

Silver			
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	Stand. wt 85,251.700	value	
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	44,606.000		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	129,857.700	157,107.14	

3. Warrants for deliveries from Treasr to Shipboard

Gold			
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	Stand. wt 385,416.170		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	384,301.770		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	769,717.940		
Silver			
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	Stand. wt 85,251.700		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	44,606.000		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	129,857.700	157,107.14	

4. Warrants for deliveries from Treasr to Treasr

Gold			
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	Stand. wt 188,881.880		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	201,851.371		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	390,733.259		
Silver			
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	31,000		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	38,301.600		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	86,923.915		
Sept. 21 1847 of Treasr	119,823.915		

*Gold Coinage and
 Silver Coinage*

1862

Gold Coinage
 Nov. - S. O. 196,170 $\frac{1}{4}$ E 27,320 *Sold* 94,800
 Dec. " 189,821 45,000 78,098
 385,991 72,320 172,898
 Total Coinage of gold *Stand. cgs.* 433,951.592 \$ 8,073,518

Silver Coinage
 Nov. *Silver* 175,000
 Dec. $\frac{1}{4}$ *Sold* 66,800 115,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Silver* 290,000
 66,800 290,000 290,000
 Total Coinage of Silver *Stand. cgs.* 56,734.38 \$ 60,200

5. Warrant to change for Silver Standard for the benefit of
 the Mint and for deposits.
 Gold Clippings del. to M. & R.
 Nov. *cgs.* 188,881.880
 Dec. 196,670.780

385,552.660 \$
 Silver Clippings Nov 31,000.00
 Dec. 13,000.00
 44,000 \$

51 Dec 1862

Coinage of the Mint, in Sept., Oct., Nov. & December,
1880, (to 239 inclusive)

Double Eagles 109,744

Unit of the United States,
22 Dec 1891.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 15th I have to state that no attention has been made in our trials of change in the gold, which remains as before 400 for 9 for purity, 1000 for 9 for silver alloy, & 200 for 9 for purity. But with much as a larger amount of silver alloy has been used, for a few weeks past, the amount of deductions has been considerable. The result is the same with relation to the old basis in a very short time.

In computing the value of deposits the steps will be as follows:

Multiply the weight after melting by the fineness of gold, & divide the product by 900. The result is the standard weight.

Multiply that standard weight by 100 & divide product by 900. The result is the value of gold in dollars.

If the deposit is payable in silver must be added to the above value, & the deductions subtracted. Thus:

Multiply all of deposits, after melting, by fineness of silver, & divide product by 900. The result is standard silver.

Multiply that standard weight by 100 & divide product by 900 & we have the value of silver, & the result is gold & silver.

The deductions are: for purity & weight for 9 after melting, for 1000 alloy for 9 of standard gold at 1000, for 1000 alloy & standard gold at 1000.

Therefore a deposit of gold weight after melting,

292 must contain $\frac{1}{100}$ of gold & $\frac{99}{100}$ of silver. Then
according to the above rules the values will be as follows.
Standard. Gold 9.258 500 value of gold 822222
do silver 25-00 " do silver 2500
value for making into the standard alloy 2507
net value of deposit 824729

We have, in private, more than once waiting
for the above, but the good persons the rules
already given will be, I hope, satisfying.
Very respectfully,

1870-1871
1872-1873

in the
marginal.

R. M. Patterson Esq

H. of Rs 31 Dec 1850

Philadelphia

Dear Sir

The question of establishing a mint
in New York, will, as you probably know - ^{be} ~~be~~
discussed in an House, on the second Tuesday of
January (next month). Preparatory thereto

and in order to save a reference to the Secretary
of the Treasury - I would ask of you - the favor
to give me information upon the following
points - which I suppose you can with great
ease afford - and almost by return of mail,
at any rate, within a day or two: - asking
you to let me know, at once, if I may expect
such information from you. -

The number and denominations of the
Coins struck - and the amount of Gold and Silver
bullion

deposited for Coinage - at the Mint in Philadelphia
and the places whence they come - during each
month of the Year 1880 - the balance of
said bullion, which shall remain uncoined,
on the 1st of January 1881. also - the alterations
enlargements - and additions to the apparatus
and coining machinery of said Mint - made in
1880 - or now in progress - or contemplation - with
a detailed statement of their objects - nature and
actual or estimated cost - and to specify, the
appropriations from which, such expenditures
are to be respectively defrayed. -

also all information in your possession,
officially - of new processes of assaying or refining.

For all this - I shall as a member of
Congress - as well as individually, acknowledge
my sincere obligations - remaining, Dear
Sir, Respectfully Yours James S. String.

33,915,141
27,756,445 L
5,258,696
10,146
1,236,695
31,659,835
108,455
33,915,141

597,688

Post Office
New York Dec. 30. 1850

Sir
Can you supply this Office with from One
Thousand to Fifteen hundred dollars worth of Gold dollars,
dimes & 1/2 dimes, per week. In payment I can either
forward you the amount in Gold by Express, or deposit
it subject to your Order with the Asst. Treasurer of the
U. S. in this city.

Very Respectfully

Superintendent of
U. S. Mint
Phil^a

Wm. M. G. P. M.

To.
Hon. Thomas A. Corwin
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

U. S. Mint, Phila. Pa.
Dec. 30th 1850.

Sir - I beg leave to direct your attention to the
brief statement respecting an improvement I have
made in the calculations of gold deposits and I
respectfully ask that the proper compensation may
be allowed my effort for the advantage accruing
to the Mint from the use of this improvement.

My method enables me to shortcut the operations
and results that the paper on which these entries
is kept by the press for the abstract record of the
department.

I ask to be remunerated for this latter ad-
vantage because the appropriation of the abstract
has formerly demanded much labor and time
and is entirely distinct from the duties connected
with my department.

As this improvement has had two months'
trial at the Mint, during which I have calculated
and entered 2000 deposits and proved the correct-
ness of the calculations and opportunity is thus
afforded of judging of its utility.

I have taken the liberty of troubling
you with this matter, with the hope that you
will authorize such compensation to be issued me
which in your judgment seems appropriate.

I have the honor to be
Respectfully, your most
obedient servant
George W. Dilman
Treasurer's Office Clerk

Attest U.S. Phil. Dec. 30/80

$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

(Copy)

Treasury Department

First Auditor Office

December 19th 1880

Sir,

Hereafter in the rendition of your Gold & Silver Bullion accounts, you are requested to charge De Miller & Refiner with all Gold & Silver placed in his hands whether the value of the metal parted from either Gold or Silver accrues to the depositor or whether the Mint regulations under the 14th Sec. of the act of 18th Jan'y 1837 precludes him from the benefit thereof, i.e. whenever after deducting charges for separating these two metals there is not left the value of five dollars of Silver or Gold no credit therefor is allowed the depositor and the same necessarily accruing to the Mint and being in the hands of the Miller & Refiner there seems to be no reason why said Officer should not be held accountable therefor in a like manner as he is for all other Bullion Confided to him; and the transaction should form an item of debit and credit in the quarterly accounts of the Treasurer and Miller & Refiner and ought not to be as has heretofore been the practice either blended with the wastage account in the annual settlement thereof or simply passed to the account of Profit & Loss.

Whatever deductions or credit may be required

or proper to be allowed to the Auditor & Referee by reason of
the nature of the operations to be performed, should of course
be allowed to him in account.

This system should be adopted at the
earliest practicable period.

Respectfully,

Yours Obedt Servt

(Signed) F. L. Smith

F. L. Smith

5

E. C. Dale Esq

Treasurer of the Penna

Philadelphia

Received

Minist of the United States

22 Decr 1878.

Dear Sir,

The Post Office Bill reported by Mr. Potter has a clause regarding a small piece which is deemed not proper territorial grounds. In a letter of this date, of the 1st August last I have called your attention to the matter, & since that attention to the 1st & 2nd sections of the Bill reported to the Senate last session of Congress, numbered 222, not containing the necessary provisions. I hope you will under the provisions of the Bill in consideration drawing your attention to the subject.

The concluding few sections of the Bill reported to me designed to suppress the vulgar & filthy spirit of bill-drawing from circulation the small Spanish piece. For the sake of which guides in the legislation, I hope you to a letter of mine dated 22 Decr 1878, of which I have distributed a duplicate to each of the members of the Senate, one of which you may find in your office. I believe to be the best of your judgment would be well.

Very truly yours

Wm. A. Churchill, Sec.

Handwritten mathematical calculations on a piece of paper, featuring various numbers, fractions, and algebraic expressions. The text is written in a cursive script and includes several lines of arithmetic, such as $150,054.25$, 100 , 1000 , and 10000 . There are also some smaller numbers and fractions, like $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$. The paper is placed on a wooden surface.

Private

Washington Dec 28 1857

to R. M. Palmer

My Dear Sir

Your several papers I have been
then review, & shall then be enabled
according to merit. So far as I can judge - the plan
of enclosing a Parcel must be nullified: it is too well known
to be defeated - members of both parties have used it as a
means of political favor - and I am not at all sure that
has been fully disposed of & and this project

My plan is to separate the California portion
from the Senate Bill - and append it to my bill - which
prevents the opposition to my California which the
friends of California might otherwise make.

New York has in an hour 32 miles all for New York City upon a
wrong - I do not depend upon all it Pennsylvania, who
for Philadelphia. Mean time I shall take my argument
on your letter - and do the best I can. But really it seems
as if New York would willingly transfer the Capital - at least the
Executive Department to Wall Street. Let us each best
hope the best for Christmas.

Yours very truly

Joshua Mandeville

From,

Wm. J. R. Chandler

Washington

Recd 39

20 Dec '53

I forgot to state that the
man - a citizen of Wash
City Mr. Brooks - is not
a member of
the Society
+ Mr. Rooney of NY
Mr. L. H. King of
East Jersey is not
a member of the
East Jersey is an apprentice
of the Lord

A. M. Patterson Esq
Director U.S. Mint

New York Dec 20/50

Dear Sir

We notice of late
a large increase in the "deductions" for parting
and alloy, will you please inform us if this
arises from variation in the quality of the gold
now coming in, or from a new tariff of
charges, if the latter, please send us a copy.
You will also much oblige us by stating the
rule for computing the value of gold of different
degrees of fineness as practiced at your mint.

Respectfully Yours

Reed & Lathrop
40 Wall St
N.Y.

Senate of the United States

28 Oct 1850.

Sir,

On the 12th of August last, in reply to your request I stated to you some particulars in which the clause of your Post Office Bill relating to a 3 cent piece might be amended, and referred to the 9th & 10th sections of Senate Bill 230, reported by Mr. Dickinson 13 May 1850, as embodying the grants & limitations essential in such a coinage. Having noticed in the paper that the Bill reported by you at the present session had introduced no change in the original clause upon this subject, I trust you will pardon me for again drawing your attention to the matter.

While the 9th & 10th sections in the Bill referred to are all which are essential there is an attempt to draw, by the 11th & 12th sections, an object of great public utility & one in which great interest is expressed. I refer to the withdrawal from circulation of the depreciated Spanish coin. I did not the 3 cent piece is made of somewhat less than its nominal value, & as we are able to purchase, with 3 cent pieces, the depreciated coin referred to. The ground on which the current provision of the bill, relative to this subject,

are justified, are explained by me at length in letters
dated 28th May last, of which copies were sent to
Hon. J. Caldwell of the Senate, & Hon. J. Davis of
the House. Without attempting to enlarge upon the
facts, in the communication, I refer you to the
letters above mentioned, should you think proper to
pursue the subject. I should be highly gratified
could the action to which I have directed your
attention be passed with ease, and you will, perhaps,
your examination find them not inconsistent
with the testimony thus reported by you.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

Wm. C. C. Feltz,
A. M.
Washington.

U. S. Mint, Decr. 28. 1850.

Dear Sir,

Agreeably to the request in yours of the 26th inst., I have directed an examination to be made, of the reports upon your deposits of gold. It is manifest that ~~there~~ is no error has occurred; but to make this satisfactory to yourself, some explanation should be offered.

At first, and for some considerable time, the proportion of iron-sand and other impurities amongst the grains was so small, and the ~~average~~ fineness of the gold so high, that the average value of eighteen dollars per ounce, as it came to the Mint, was well maintained. After a time very great diversities in the fineness, and very imperfect cleansing from base substances, began to appear, causing a continual decline ~~of~~ in the value per ounce. The market price in New York, of \$17.60 to \$17.65, was no doubt deduced by large dealers from the average of numerous returns; but I apprehend it is no longer safe to offer those prices. - If, in your next lot, you would take the trouble to pass a magnet a good many times through it, you would understand the chief cause of this depreciation; and by this sort of treatment on the part of depositors, the statements

from the Mint would show as well as they would to do, or nearly so. Your three lots were remarkably uniform in fineness, yielding 882, 882½, and 882 thousandths; but their losses in melting, were 7½, 8½, and 6½, and 8½ per cent; whereas originally such losses were only 2½ to 3½ per cent.

It is hardly necessary for me to add, that the unequal returns of the equal divisions of your last remittance to the Mint, did not arise from ~~any~~ any material difference in the assay, but from ~~an~~ a probable oversight in the act of partition, the ^{last} ~~second~~ half, ~~namely~~ as it came from the bag, naturally containing the largest share of iron-sand. In confirmation of this, I find the expressive memorandum "dirty," ^{entered} made by the ~~weigher~~ weighing-clerk at the time of deposit, opposite to the parcel that lost most.

Minist of the United States

27 Decr 1859.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 17th inst had suggested to me the propriety of a careful examination of the Bill offered by you at the last Session, authorizing deposits for coinage at the Assistant Treasury New York. I now enclose a copy of that Bill amended in some important particulars. The object of the amendments introduced is to conform the whole Bill to the spirit & language of the recommendations on this subject contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The results aimed at by him were 1st. to relieve depositors at New York from the risk & expense of having their bullion transported to the Mint in Philad^a. 2^d. to authorize the issue of United Certificates not merely for the net amount deposited, but in such convenient sums as will render them a convenient medium for payment of dues to Government & for deposits with banks, &c. to permit the receipt of such certificates in payment of Government dues. The enclosed bill appears to me to secure these objects, completely, while involving as little as possible in the regulations & enlarges of the subject.

The appropriation, though quite small, is I am sure
quite sufficient. The additional clerical force which
the execution of the act might make necessary to the
Assistant Secretary, would not exceed ten clerks, at
\$1000 each. If he is already well provided in this re-
spect perhaps one would suffice. A scale board
would not exceed \$2000. The other expenses would
be trifling, and the estimate of \$1000 for the use of
the Assistant Secretary is ample.

The estimate for transportation, which is to be
borne by the State is based upon a proposed deposit
at New York of \$200,000,000. The line of railroad of
New York & Philadelphia, all the year that way be extended
as to them, for \$200,000 for Philadelphia, each way, &
to give local security, in any kind which may be
required for the faithful performance of the duty.
This charge will give the expense of transporting all mil-
lions of dollars to the State \$2500, and the same
amount for returning the amount to New York, in the
whole \$5000 thousands dollars, as appropriated
by the bill.

Should the bill be passed during the present
Session, I believe the deposited under its provisions
will be enabled to receive payment, or a certificate
for their deposit, within four or five days from

the time it was made, of which I am sure to be
informed by the delay of transmission between the
two cities. With this exception the accounts in New
York would be no less of the same feeling with me
in Philadelphia.

Regarding the delay caused by the late
days of Thanksgiving & the suspension
in the Treasury incident & the settlement of the an-
nual account, I am pleased to learn that the
arrange of this month & its satisfactory result & matu-
ring, the amount raised in November without the
delay & that it is most probable that the arriv-
age will be less than I anticipated. The great expec-
tation of the late day & the result of that latter day
the letter of our other officers, of which I have just
a copy, would show a large amount, should not
circumstances require it.

Very sincerely &
Respectfully yours
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Mrs. M. R. Chandler
A. R.
Washington.

An act authorizing deposits of bullion for coinage at the mint with the Assistant Treasurers of the U. States at New York.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall hereafter be lawful to make deposits of gold & silver bullion for coinage with the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at New York who is hereby required to weigh and give receipt for each bullion, in the manner and under the regulations provided in the case of deposits at the mint with the Treasurers thereof.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted that the Director of the Mint is hereby authorized and required with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury to make such arrangements by contract or otherwise as may be necessary to secure the safe and speedy transmission of bullion & coin between the Assistant Treasurers aforesaid and the mint at Philadelphia. Provided that the ^{parties} ~~parties~~ engaged to transport such bullion shall before being entrusted therewith become bound to the United States with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful performance of the duties devolved upon them. And provided further that the expense of such transportation shall be borne ^{by the United States} ~~by the~~ ^{by the United States} the Mint.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted that the Asst. Treas. aforesaid shall as soon as practicable after the receipt of the bullion deposited with him under the terms of this act forward the same to the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia through the agents

declared in accordance with the preceding sections, that such bullion shall be delivered at the mint and treated in like manner with other deposits of coinage. It shall be entered on the books in his name and a receipt given therefor. It shall be assayed and its value ascertained: & a detailed memorandum thereof shall be transmitted by the Treasurer of the Mint to the Asst. Treas. aforesaid. And it shall thereupon be the duty of said Asst. Treas. to issue his certificate to the depositor of such bullion for the net amount thereof as determined at the Mint payable at his office to such depositor or order in coins of the same species of bullion with that deposited. If however the depositor shall so request the said Asst. Treas. may at his discretion, instead of the single certificate above authorized, issue several certificates in such convenient sums as shall in the aggregate make up the whole net value of the deposits. Provided that no certificate shall be for a less sum than fifty dollars. And the same description as to the issue of certificates is hereby extended to the Treasurer of the Mint and Branch Mints of the United States.

4. And be it further enacted, That certificates for deposits of bullion issued by the Asst. Treas. aforesaid or by the Treasurers of the several Mints of the United States shall be receivable in payment of all debts due to the United States for the full sum thereof certificate to be due.

5. And be it further enacted, That at or after the coins which are the equivalent of the deposits made at the Mint as aforesaid are ready for delivery it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the Mint upon the order of the said Asst. Treas.

and a warrant of the Director of the Mint to pay the amount to the Agent for transportation authorized by the second section of this act to be by them safely remitted and delivered to said Asst. Treas.

6. And be it further enacted, that with the coins so returned from the Mint the Asst. Treas. aforesaid is authorized & required to pay the value of the deposits made with him under the terms of this act. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized also to permit the payment of such deposits from any other public money which shall be in the custody of said Asst. Treas. Provided that the funds so employed shall not exceed such an amount as in the opinion of said Secretary the State of the Treasury will prudently admit.

7. And be it further enacted that the said Asst. Treas. shall appoint such clerks ^{& stenographers} as may be necessary to enable him to perform the duties made obligatory by this act, ^{and to furnish support} and shall be allowed such annual salaries as he may determine, not to exceed one thousand ^{five} hundred dollars. ^{it is understood that in no case shall the salary of any such clerk exceed five hundred dollars} provided that both the appointment and the salary of such clerks shall be first approved by the President of the United States. And provided further that before entering upon their duties, they shall become bound to the United States in the sum of five thousand dollars with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon them. ~~And that the said clerks shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the clerks of the Treasury Department.~~

8. And be it further enacted that all laws for the government of the Mint and the officers thereof in relation to the receipt, payment and custody of deposits and the settlement of the accounts thereof are hereby made obligatory upon the said

~~any and all persons~~

Act. Treat as far as the same may be applicable.

9. And be it further enacted that the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to the use of said Act. Treat. out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be applied to the payment of the salaries ^{may} of the ~~directors~~ ^{scale} ~~persons~~ authorized, to the purchase of ~~scale~~ ^{scale} suitable for the weighing of bullion and coins and for such incidentals and contingent expenses as may arise from the execution of this act.

And to the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, the further sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the transportation of bullion and coins between the Mint and the Act. Treat. ~~apportioned~~

And the sum of \$15,000 is hereby appropriated for the incidental & contingent expenses of the Mint of the United States at Phila., to be applied, in addition to other available funds, in defraying the expenses of the transportation of bullion & coins between the Mint & the Act. Treat. ~~apportioned~~.

God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit

And I give to thee, O God, as my last will
and testament, that thou wilt have mercy
upon my soul, and that thou wilt be pleased
to receive my soul into thy glory.

Witness my hand and seal
this 10th day of June 1666.

John Smith
in the
presence of

Recd 7 Jan 1850

an?

Detroit Dec 24th 1850

To the Treasury of Philadelphia Mint

Sir I send
this day by Livingston Fargo & Co. Express
twelve of 7 parts Gold dust which you
please assay and return the assay
in the form of a certificate as soon
as practicable. Please inclose in
a letter and direct to Henry C.
Parker Pontiac Oakland Co Mich
Yours respectfully

No 234

Henry C. Parker

For assay assay means will be sent in 8 or 10 days

Mint never assays and remain sub. to order may be sent
transmittedly express him by enclosing recd but this must be
personal enough of your own as we never incur any respon-
sibility in such matters

W. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Phil^a.

New York 12th Feb. 1853

Sir

Through Messrs. Beebe
Ludlow & Co. of this City, I forwarded to the
U. S. Mint a quantity of Gold Dust, amtg to
93⁷/₁₀ oz. The then market value of which
was \$17.60 pr oz, as off'd by Messrs. Beebe Ludlow & Co.
By your certificate No 8051 handed me
this morn'g. I find the net proceeds to be \$1,580.76
or about \$16.85 pr oz. Aug No. 9091

On the same day that
I sent the above, I rec'd from Cal^a in a pack-
age of Dust contg 87⁵/₁₀ oz. belonging to
myself refined. This parcel was equally
divided & forwarded to the Mint.

My certificate rec'd this day, No. 8043 shows
88¹/₁₀ the "weight" after melting, to be 40.29 oz. ^(Aug No. 9093) or to \$730.94

My friend's certificate No 8042 shows the
quantity after melting to be 41²/₁₀ oz. ^(Oct 22) or more
than mine, & the net amt \$749.60 a difference
of \$18.66 in the two parcels from one bag rec'd. My
part averaging about \$16.70 pr oz & his \$17.13 pr oz!!

The point is, to most respectfully ask you
to re-examine your calculations, so far as you
may be able to, & see if you can discover

any errors, and that I may have the
benefit of them if they exist.

I am exceedingly sorry to trespass
on your valuable time, and only do so
from the fact that, were our situation
reversed, I should be pleased to furnish
the required information.

Begging you to excuse me
for troubling you.

I am Yr Obedt Servt
Wm L. Baker

Minist of the United States,

25 Decr 1859.

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in acknowledging
the receipt, from you, of an engraved likeness
of your late father, formerly Director of the Mint,
together with copies of documents relating to
his appointment & resignation. These interesting
mementos shall be carefully preserved by us.

with much respect

your obedt servt

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

H. A. DeFane, Esq }
Charleston.

Propose to add —

The particular methods of stamping & certifying may however be modified from the above forms, by the Assayer, with the consent of the Director.

The Assayer is requested to avoid cutting off more than one pennyweight for assay, in any case; and in small deposits, more than half a pennyweight. *Art. would be expressed.*

Explanation: it may be found judicious to adopt an idea of Dr. Tarnum — i.e. to cast the bar with an oval shallow cavity, large enough to admit the pressing-in of an engraved certificate of particulars; the stamping may then be limited to N^o. of the bar, and fineness.

Mint of the United States

25 Dec 1858.

Some remarks made by you during the debate of last session upon the New York Branch Mint Bill¹ referred to a communication from me as in the hands of the Printer. You had in view, I suppose, my letter to you of the 9th of Feb^y last, relative to the expediency of the proposed branch. May I ask the favor of you, if that letter had been printed to send me one or more copies of it?

Very truly,

Yours obed^t serv^t

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

Hon. Jas. Cooper, }
U. S. Senate. }

Mint of the United States

Director's Office, Dec. 13, 1858

Dear Sir,

f = fineness of gold

w = wt of the deposits

$\frac{fw}{100}$ = wt of ^{stand} pure gold, each oz worth $\frac{18.60465116}{100}$

f' = fineness of silver = 995 - f

then $\frac{f'w}{100}$ or $w(\frac{995-f}{100})$ = wt of ^{stand} pure silver, each oz worth $\frac{16.5836363}{100}$

The charges are: for parting 5 cents per oz. $\eta = .05 w$

for silver alloy $\frac{5}{100}$ of stand. gold
at 1.29 cents per oz

for copper alloy $\frac{5}{100}$ of stand. wt
at .02 cents per oz

$$\begin{array}{r} 900 + 95 = 995 \\ 900 + 94 = 994 \end{array}$$

18.611,979,4461	val per oz. part. gold at 900
003,007,0972	
18.620986,5453	do do do 900
010,299,0284	
18,631,285,5737	901

Copies

Mint of the United States
20 Decr 1850.

Dear Sir,

*It will be my duty, in the course of a few
weeks, to make a report to the President of the*

Minister of the United States,

24 Decr 1853.

Dear Sir,

I received a few days since, from the Minister & Repres of the Mint, a letter of which I enclose a copy. The information which it conveys seems pertinent to the inquiries made in your favor of the 17th, and I know you will be gratified by its perusal.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson.

Wm. for R. Chandler }
A. R. }
Washington. }

Minist of the United States

21 Dec 1850

Dear Sir,

Our Mayor desired me to state, in reply to your favor of yesterday, that the assay & valuation of the specimens referred to will be undertaken by him with pleasure. He had done so, however, whether the work could be completed at the time mentioned (Thursday). The pressure of business in the office is very great, and some of your specimens, being in the work, will have to be valued by the method of specific gravity, not a very rapid one; add to which Christmas day (Wednesday) is not generally devoted to work with us. Be assured, however, that your wishes shall be accomplished, if possible.

Very sincerely, yours,

R. M. Patterson,

Director

Hon G. L. Wright
Washington.

of incidental & contingent expenses, with the
proper receipt.

Cincinnati Dec 21 1830

Dr. Patterson Dear Sir

We beg to trouble you with the enquiry
with regards to the mint; terms of receiving old coin
by weight, and what you allow per oz. & if the old
heads pistareen is worth the same as other Spanish coin
& inform us also what amounts you receive, that is, how
small amounts we can remit at any one time, & what is
the manner of your remittance whether by sight draft
or time certificate, the former would be preferable as we
can employ our ready means to good advantage. Please
state if we can be accommodated with five & ten cent
pieces in exchange for old silver coin, & how packages
should be marked when shipped

Yours obt. Serv

Wright Clark & Co

Head pistareens, 105 cents per oz.

Spanish American coin, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 116 cts per oz.

House of Representatives
Washington Dec 20th 1850

My Dear Doctor

I am to come in possession of a very valuable
lot of gold specimens from Major Keegan & Mr. Plume of the
Maudslayi, and for the purpose of ascertaining their value have
requested the Major to forward them from New York to you with-
in Monday next.

I am extremely anxious to know their value
at the earliest moment and I will regard it as a very great personal
favor if you could give it to us by the Thursday following, as upon
that day we have agreed to speculate in your city. Our object
is to have these specimens, which are solid gold, ascertained by their weight
and those in the rock, we will have to rely upon the scientific
knowledge & judgment of your agents to determine, as we
desire to retain the specimens in their present condition.

Will you let me hear from you by return mail, and
be very well assured it will afford me the sincerest pleasure
to reciprocate in any acceptable manner.

My intelligence from California, & the mines
is of the most satisfactory character. I hope to see
you by Thursday next.

Yours in great haste
& sincerely

J. Patterson

U. S. Mint Philadelphia

Wm. H. Miller
(over)

P.S. By my agreement with the Major & his friend I am
to take these specimens at their cash weight in gold
and since we desire to get at it, the best way we
can & have agreed to leave it to your apayers
G.W.

4405951
3500200
4120374
231007
17701
3548
148
32
1052349

548837
7318
366
556521

(Strictly private.)

Mint of the United States,

10 Decr 1850

Dear Sir,

I send herewith a communication which may be considered as an official answer to your letter of yesterday, and I have been guided by your request made on a former occasion, to give it such a form as would enable you to make use of it in your intercourse & conversation with your fellow members.

The force of logrolling, or of the scratch my palm. He tickles your elbow system which you advert to is I know very powerful; but had the California & New York Mint bills have been made auxiliary to each other surpasses my comprehension. There is no argument for California which is not an argument against New York; and if the former Mint be established there can never be any occasion for the latter. It is a political conjunction such as I have only once seen paralleled, and that was during the last session when the Fanatics of the North & South, of whom Hale & Davis may be considered as types, had united in brotherly union. The California Mint would no doubt be a useful establishment. Cannot it be carried independently or played off against the other project?

Rest assured that the action of a New York Mint & the frustration of the present, are practically the same measures. When I say

this it is because I assume that Congress will not support in titles
is nearly contiguous two Mints, one of which shall be comparatively
unoccupied. It needs no prophetic gift to discern which of
the two Mints would give way in the competition. Personal in-
terest in the matter I have none, since my official consequence
would, if any thing, be increased by the change, but my reason
& experience tell me that an extensive & competent establishment
in this should not be dismantled to satisfy the exigencies of
our neighbors. I say exigencies, because since your own & the Mex-
icans project satiating all their real wants I can attribute no
other motive.

Very respectfully,

Your Friend,

R. M. Patterson

Wm. L. Chandler

Minist of the United States,
Philadelphia, 19 Dec, 1880.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have pleasure in giving you the information desired, as to the coinage in gold at this time during the past & present months, distinguishing the proportion thereof which was in the smaller pieces.

Of the November gold coinage, which reached in value to \$4,005,000, the component pieces were 196,170 ^{double} eagles, 27,520 $\frac{1}{2}$ eagles, and 94,000 gold dollars.

In the present month, to the close of yesterday, the gold coinage has reached to \$2,121,020, composed of 99,266 double eagles, 24,000 quarter eagles, and 84,000 gold dollars. This rate of coinage, considering that a working day has been lost on the occasion of the annual thanksgiving, is quite equal to that of November. In the event, however, I cannot anticipate for the present month quite so large a coinage as in the past, for the reason that operations in the refining department must be suspended for more than a week, to enable the Melted & Refiner to make the annual settlement of his accounts required by law, preliminary to which he is bound to re-deliver to the Treasurer all the bullion in his possession. The Union will also be impeded in his operations from the same cause, but not to such an extent.

then it not for these necessary interruptions the gold coinage of the present month would have probably risen to five millions.

You advert to the large proportion of double-eagles coined by us as a subject of complaint against the Mint. It is true that the bulk of our coinage is in these pieces, but I am well assured that we have thereby promoted the convenience of our depositors quite as much as our own. In respect to the kind of coin which our issue the law of 1837 provides that we shall meet the wishes of the depositor, where expressed, "unless where impracticable or inconvenient." Under the protection of this statute we might perhaps be held justifiable, in the present unanticipated enormous amount of our deposits, in declining to issue any other coin than the double-eagle. I am happy to state, however, that notwithstanding the pressure now we have been able to meet the wishes of our depositors as to the coin which are required for their deposits. And although the proportion of our small gold coinage to the whole amount coined is trifling, yet the actual value thereof has been during the past few months increased by about one quarter. From September 1st to this date the value of the quarter-eagles ^{and} dollars delivered by the Mint, is \$55,000. In the whole of the past year the amount was but \$746,802, notwithstanding that the dollar piece was, from its novelty, struck in unusual quantity.

In consequence of the appreciation in the value of silver, relatively to gold, & the consequent increase in its exportation, we have reason to expect that the demand for the smaller gold coinage

necessary, will be much increased. We are making all our preparations to meet any such demand, and do not anticipate in the future any difficulty from this source. The advantage in coining large gold and silver, almost exclusively, that which arises from the time saved in the adjustment over that required for an equal value in smaller pieces. Each planchet of gold has, as you are aware, to be weighed or adjusted before it is admitted to receive the impression of the dies. The double eagle, ^{or the quarter} requiring each the same time for adjustment, you can readily perceive how much more rapidly a given value can be prepared for the air in the former coin than in the latter. Still, the difficulties are readily met by an increase in the number of scales & hands employed. In this respect we have, within a few months past, made great enlargements & improvements, and have been enabled to introduce a most interesting feature into our organization by confiding to females the process of adjustment formerly conducted by our workmen.

In reply to the information desired by you as to the total amount of our coinage during the present year as compared with former years, I present the following statement:

Total value of coinage at Philadelphia Mint to 17 Dec. 1852		\$24,295,000
ditto	ditto	whole year 1849
ditto	ditto	1850
ditto	ditto	1851
ditto	ditto	1852

The above have been selected as the years embracing the largest

coinage in the experience of this Mint. Our ordinary rate of coinage prior to the discovery of the California mines, was rarely above four millions per annum. It will be seen, therefore, how imprudent it has been the increase in our operations, and, I hope I may be pardoned for adding, how competent are the resources of the Mint for meeting even the most exorbitant demands which may be made upon it.

You will no doubt be interested to know how our coinage during the present year will compare with the coinage of other countries. So far as we can ascertain, the probable coinage of this Mint & Branches for 1850, which I estimate at \$24,000,000 was never exceeded at in the experience of any other country except Great Britain, where on one occasion the enormous amount of \$46,000,000 in gold was coined. This was in the year 1828, and was caused no doubt by Sir Robert Peel's law for the resumption of specie payments. In France the average annual coinage was, some years ago, about \$25,000,000, and the coinage there is generally very large, the effective circulation being specie.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to accommodate depositors of bullion from New York by establishing an agency there for the receipt & payment of deposits, is economical & I have no doubt it would be found practical & satisfactory. It agrees substantially as you state, with the bill offered by you at the last session & on which I formerly expressed my opinion.

Very respectfully,
Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, A. C. }
(Washington.)

Very respectfully, truly yours
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

House of Representatives
Washington Dec 17 1830

D. R. M. Patterson Doctm fol allent

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You will have seen by the proceedings of the House yesterday, that the Bill establishing a ^{House} mint at New York and California, is made the order of the day for this Tuesday or Wednesday, and this by a vote strongly indicating its passage. especially when we recollect that New York has 34 votes and Rhode for her own state a small number from other states - Against the proceedings which gave away certain laws for certain votes. I of course cannot contend - but against allusions relative to the action of the Mint at Philadelphia I can oppose facts and these, if allowed time to develop, are a shattering thing - The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in his report published today, but not yet published to our House, may have an effect upon the vote.

[illegible]

will for let me know what is the state & character
of the Coinage. Particularly in November when four millions
were coined and especially the result of this month
(December) work.

And also what for let me know what is the
gross amount coined this year so far allow me to
compare it with the annual products of some
previous years.

The opponents have connected it with the mint in
New York and me in California and this
makes it still more difficult of dispute. Therefore
there is some hope that the Secretary's ~~Report~~ Report
may collect my efforts to calculate the rate which
for first to me some months since
quitting from London.

I am very truly

Yours friend & servant

Wm Chandler

Mint of the United States.

17 Dec. 1850.

Dear Sir,

Having this moment had an opportunity of perusing your annual report to Congress, I notice the erroneous use of a technical term in that ^{part} of it which relates ^{to the duty} and trust you will excuse me for calling your attention to it. It is in that paragraph ^{that I may be misled of your disapproval, in the true sense of Congress} ~~where you state that~~ "if the experiments now progressing under the authority of Congress, for testing a new process of assaying, &c. The term should be refining. The ^{fact that sends the} process which the proportion of precious metals in a deposit is determined, is ~~assaying~~ the kind that which the metal is brought to a standard fit for coinage. In this Mint, & perhaps in every other, these processes are always in charge of a different officer,

Very truly, yours J. S.

R. M. P.

Wm.

Wm. Thomas forw'd

Rec'd of P. M.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 14th inst.,
in reply to mine of the 18th.

You say, that upon due reflection, you are
convinced that you have not the power of giving pecuniary
compensation to the Office clerks beyond their established
salaries for duties connected with their department.

I beg leave to explain, that I did not wish
to be understood as soliciting additional pay for the per-
formance of duties connected with my department,
(though I may be excused for saying that the great
number of calculations necessary for me to make every
day, in order to furnish depositors with their assay memoran-
dums, with but little delay, might well entitle me to be
paid for work done at extra hours) but that I simply
asked for a compensation to be awarded me for my
improved method of making calculations, by which the
Abstract required by the Department and which formerly
demanded much labor and time, has been dispensed with,
under the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Abstract has been prepared out of the Office
on two occasions, and for fifteen months past, the
preparation of it has not formed any part of my
official duties. Only a short time before I discovered
my method to some of the Clerks of the Office, one of
them had prepared a schedule of the duties to be
apportioned to the Clerks, under a new arrangement,

in which the duty of preparing the Abstract was never assigned to any of the Clerks, but it was stated that some competent person might be found out of the Office who would prepare it for a moderate compensation.

I am persuaded that this explanation will justify me, in your estimation, in asking to be compensated for a system, which while it enabled me to perform with perfect accuracy the duties assigned me, did, rendered at the same time, with a portion of Abstract duties, which it has been found necessary to employ others to perform.

I beg leave also to explain that in asking for a compensation to be allowed me for my improvement, I was aware that the Salaries of the Clerks are limited by Act of Congress; the purport of my request, as I intended, was, that not only the propriety of allowing me a compensation might be considered, but that your kind aid might be secured to obtain it.

There are some instances in the Abstract experience, in which some of the Clerks have been paid, at the discretion of the Director, for the performance of duties not connected with their department. I knew not whether the present case is sufficiently analogous to be provided for in the same way, but I was satisfied, when I presented the subject to your consideration on the 10th inst., that I was fully entitled to a compensation, and supposed that some proper method could be devised for securing it.

My method of calculations has cost me a great deal of laborious study to perfect, and I never had any idea of giving it away. That I distinctly stated last August,

when I first discovered it to some of the Clerks.

I presume that you are not apprised, that what is accomplished by me by the use of this method, could not be attained by the labor of any one Clerk, by any other known method; and while I say nothing about the inevitable advantages to the several departments of the Office, arising from the systematic manner, in which the deposits are calculated, I feel as though I should be unjust to myself, not to beg your favorable notice of a method so probably a saving to the Government, whereby the Abstract which has heretofore been so burdensome, has been dispensed with, altogether.

Asking your indulgence for this lengthy communication and soliciting a favorable answer, I am,

Very respy, Yours Obedient

Chas. W. Edelman

Revenue Office

Decr 17/52

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Dr. P. H. Patterson

Director
U. S. Mint

Mint of the United States.
Philad^a Dec 15. 1853

Dear Sir,

My attention has been called to that portion of the letter of your New York correspondent, of the 6th inst published in your paper of the 9th inst, which relates to the Mint and its coinage. He states that Gold Bars were paid out because of the inability of the Mint to supply Coin. This is not true. Bars are only paid when required by depositors. This Mint is capable of coining any amount of Bullion with which it may be supplied. Depositors are paid as soon as their deposits are assayed, which is in One, two, or at the farthest three days, and in any denomination of Gold or Silver Coins or in Bars as they may desire. The latter are preferred when the Gold is intended for exportation, as the Depositor saves the coinage charge, which is the half of One percent. The Mint prefers paying in coin, but we keep on hand a large supply of Bars, as well as coin in order to pay promptly every depositor.

In the month of November, we had in our Vaults, at the following named periods, the following stated sums of Money in Coin and Bars, ready to pay out beyond what was demanded, viz:

	Dart	Coins	Total
Nov 1.	\$1,111,700	\$3,111,300	\$4,223,000
" 15	172,400	3,284,600	3,457,000
" 21	274,500	2,000,000	2,275,000
" 30	446,200	2,159,800	2,606,000

The Average on hand during the month, condensed as follows:
 \$501,200 \$2,714,050. \$3,215,250.

Being thus ready to pay any amount of coins which may be required, what can be thought of the truth and veracity of any man who will state that the Mint pays out Dart, because it is unable to pay coins!

If your correspondent had made inquiry of anyone who does business at the Mint, he would not have been led into the gross error which he has committed.

In justice to the Mint, I have to request you to correct the false statement which he has made.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
 Your Obedt Servant.

Saml. Ross Snowden,
 Director of the U.S. Mint.

Gen. Robt Armstrong,
 Washington
 D.C.

Min. of the United States

Treasury Office Dec. 14, 1850.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 10th inst., in which you call my attention to the improvements you have made in the calculations of the gold deposits. Your methods are ingenious and useful, and particularly by their facilitating the operation and results, that the paper upon which they are entered may be copied by the press, and substituted for the Abstract required for the Department, and which formerly demanded much labor and time.

In the improvements presenting these advantages, you submit for my consideration the propriety of allowing you such compensation as I may judge the ability of your system merits.

Having given due reflection to the subject, I am convinced that I have not the power of giving pecuniary compensation to the Officers or Clerks beyond their established salaries, for duties connected with this department.

Very respectfully & truly yours,

R. M. P.

Mr. Geo. W. Edelman }
Treasury Office Clerk }

Dec 14

it would be consistent with propriety to make it the
subject of Compensation.

Very sincerely
your friend
R. M. P.
1871

J. W. Coleman, Clerk &c



M. & R. Dep't, U.S. Mint, Dec. 12, 1850

Dear Sir,

Your communication of yesterday was duly received, conveying your instructions to me, to arrange the operations of my department in such a manner, as to close my acct. of gold bullion, & deliver up all that remains in my hands before the close of the year to the Treasurer of the Mint. Unless in case of unforeseen accident, I shall be able to refine all the gold rec^d up to the close of November, within a week, more or less, from the close of the current year; and in this case it may require a few days beyond the opening of the year 1851 to make the final delivery of all the gold in my hands. To attempt making a close of my refining operations on gold prior to the close of November would cost much labor & time, & might be attended with confusion, since all the November gold is in my vault, & it would require a great deal of searching & weighing to separate the deposits up to a given time in November.

While my own personal anxiety relative to the working of my department will be greatly relieved by your present instructions may I be permitted to suggest a method of procedure by which my accounts may be settled, & yet the indebtedness of the Mint to depositors may not go on accumulating inordinately during the suspension of my operations. I have ~~three~~ distinct departments, the granulating, Refining & gold melting Dep'ts, with independent gangs of operatives on each. When the last portions of gold (not chips) in my vault shall have been granulated, all the grains from

this dept^t shall be collected & delivered during some 4 or 5 days, when the workmen will have a rest of a few days more. Within three or four days after all shall have been granulated, all the gold will have passed the Parting or Refining Dept^t, when the workmen in this dept^t may rest for a few days. The balance of gold being now in the Ingot melting room, from which it passes to my vault, & thence after assaying, to the Treasurer, I propose, that, without waiting for this settlement, the Treasurer shall deliver December gold, of which I will take account only, to the granulating room, to be taken ^{again} into his vault, ~~where~~ (or any other vault temporarily used for the purpose) & thence to be taken to the refining dept^t, also to be put temporarily under his charge; and I propose that this course shall be pursued until I shall have no gold remaining on my hands. I can trace out no other plan by which the Refining operations will be left interfered with, or stopped for a shorter time, than that sketched above.

The greatest difficulty of hastening my operations lies in the limited capacity & peculiar nature of the refining operations. Only a certain quantity of gold can be refined during the usual working hours of the Mint, & this quantity cannot be increased by over time or extra hours, except by almost doubling the time, so as to remove one charge from the refining vessels, & introduce & work off another charge. Now the peculiar nature of the parting process is such, that after the silver is extracted from the gold by boiling it with nitric acid, no set of men can be found, who could endure the transfer of hot nitric solutions, & precipitating the silver by salt, without previously allowing the solutions to cool, so as to throw off left vapor. ~~Now~~ It is therefore evident that the same set of hands cannot do double duty for

days successively, and I know that the tempting offer of double extra wages would not induce them to undertake the same, since they have learned by experience, that it is impossible for them to endure the exposure. On the other hand, my own security & that of the public against loss, forbid me to take many new hands suddenly into the refining dept^t, so that to engage many new operatives at once to effect a double amount of parting is regarded as injudicious & impracticable. I have therefore concluded, in order to effect as much as possible, to do double work, but not consecutively; & take a part of my force from the granulating room to assist in the extra duty.

You will bear me out in my having wished to close my accounts long since & in having progressed far towards it some time before the late Treasurer left, when my silver acct. was actually closed my anxiety has arisen from three causes 1st because I have not witnessed the closing of a gold acct. & do not therefore know what my liabilities ought to be 2nd because the operations of the Mint during the past year have been unprecedented in minting operations, as I have reason to believe, in the world, I mean in relation to refining gold more especially.

3rd because a part of the means, allowed former Melters & Refiners for making up their accts. to bring them within legal wastage, has been withheld in my case, on the supposition that there would be no need of it; whereas, contrary to the expectation of all, nearly all the gold rec^d has had to pass through the Parting Process, in which more loss or wastage is necessarily involved than in merely melting ~~old~~ foreign coin or fine gold, which was the principal duty of my

predecessors in office.

You can therefore readily understand my anxiety to have a settlement, & nothing but the urgent increased pressure of deposits keeping my Dept. up to its highest working capacity has prevented my strenuously urging a settlement previous to this time.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,
yours with high esteem

Jas Borth

P. M. Patterson Esq.

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Dec 12 12 Dec 1850

A. S. Smith

A. S. E.

Don. C. Borth

Yours,

Mint of the United States,

11 Dec. 1859.

Dear Sir,

The inconveniences which will arise from the settlement of your gold account at the close of this year have led me to consider, with some anxiety, whether we could legally postpone the matter to a period of less pressure upon our time. My conclusion is that the law upon this subject is too imperative to be overlooked. Its words are "that at least once in every year, at such time as the Director shall appoint, the Master & Refiner shall deliver up to the Treasurer all the bullion in his possession in order that his accounts may be settled up to that time". In relation to the silver bullion this duty had already been performed, and I have now to request that you will make the necessary arrangements also to settle the gold account to the close of the present year.

To effect this with least inconvenience to the public I suggest that every exertion be made, by continuing the work in your department beyond about four, or into the night, to supply the Chief Coiner with such an amount of ingots as will enable him to continue his operations, if possible, without interruption. Any extra expense growing out of such extra labor is hereby authorized of me.

Very sincerely & respectfully yours,
Geo. C. Booth, Secy.

R. M. Patterson,
Director

Mint of the United States

11 Decr. 1859.

Dear Sir,

A slight illness of the writer has prevented either
person or a reply by himself to your letter of the 21, but
I feel that a longer delay would be unexcusable & now
propose to reply to your queries.

The law in regard to the alloy of gold coins is that
it shall be of silver & copper, provided that the silver do
not exceed one half of the whole alloy. By regulation from
the Treasury Department we now charge 22 1/2 cents for any amount
of silver alloy & 2 cents for copper.

The largest amount of charges for silver alloy admissible
is, according to the above regulation 200. of the standard weight
of the deposits at 2.25, & this is the amount now charged by
us. The smallest charges we have ever made was for 1000, but
this was given up in, I think, March last, & 2000 was substituted
& remained in force till the late changes. Should need
any at the present time the full legal charges may be, it is of
course mortifying to us to be compelled to resort to it, & we shall
return to a lower basis with the least possible delay.

The expediency of depositing silver at the Mint, owing

to the want of balance between it & gold, at present, would
require to be corrected by a change in the weight of the sil-
ver in our coin, provided the coin weight be secured enough
for such a course. Nothing of that kind is, however, in
our power without an enactment of Congress. It may be
doubted, however, whether the temporary present undervaluation
of silver is not temporary, owing to some local disturbance of
the relation of the metals growing out of the state of affairs in
the continent of Europe & the uneasiness caused by the great
gold production of California & Siberia. Many sagacious persons
are convinced that a few years will see the old balance of the
precious metals restored. We have reliable statistics here, to
lead us to believe that the production of silver is greatly in-
creased within a few years. Under therefore the Cal. produc-
tion of gold should remain permanently at its present large
amount. In my doubtful matter considering the abundance
of gold workings and proved by the experience of other regions,
we think it reasonable that the known steadiness in the sup-
ply from silver mines will soon compensate the present in-
equality of the two metals.

Your explanation in regard to the perfectness of the
aspect of Cal. gold was very satisfactory

Very sincerely &c

W. B. Wood, Esq.

Robert W. Allen

Charleston December 10. 1850

Honble

Robert M. Patterson

Director of the Mint U.S.

Dear Sir

I avail myself of an early opportunity after my return home, to comply with your request of sending you an engraved likeness of my late Father Chancellor DeSaussure, Director of the Mint U.S. in the year 1795. This engraving was taken from his portrait painted when he was about 70 years of age, & formed part of the vignette of "Bank Bill of S. C." In consequence of forgery, the Bank bills were afterwards withdrawn from circulation, & the plates destroyed.

Enclosed are also Copies, of

1. Letter from Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State of U.S., tendering my Father the appointment of Director.
2. His Commission as Director.
3. Autograph Letter from President Washington to him, on his resignation.

These documents are of no value in a public view, but I trust you will pardon the filial veneration which would preserve, and desire to record, these mementos of a Parents' worth.

With high respect, Dear Sir

Yours Obedt

H. A. DeSaussure

Dear Sir,

I believe you are aware that I elaborated, some months ago, a method, by which the calculations of the gold deposits are made with such accuracy, that the sheet upon which I enter them, answered the double purpose of being copied by the Press for a permanent Record retained at the Mint, and of serving as a substitute for the Abstract, to be sent to the Audited department, which formerly required several weeks of constant labor to prepare.

Such is my confidence in the correctness of this system of calculations, that I am willing to be responsible for any errors in my work.

At my suggestion, these improvements are now in use.

When I first communicated this system, in August last, to some of the Clerks in the Mint, I took occasion to say, that I was willing to give the Mint the benefit of my labor for a proper compensation.

My object, in this communication, is to submit, for your consideration, the propriety of allowing me such compensation as you may judge the utility of my system merits, of which a correct estimate may, doubtless, be formed from the last month's experience, during which time I have employed it for the benefit of the Mint.

I am,

Very Respectfully, Yours Etc. J. S. Smith

Dr. R. M. Patterson,
Director,
U. S. Mint

Wm. M. Edwards
Treasury Office Clerk
U. S. Mint
Dec. 10, 1880

Mint of the United States,

9 Dec 1880.

Gent,

In reply to your request for an explanation of the causes of the change noticed by you, in our Mint charges, I have to state that the basis of the charge for silver alloy has been changed, so as to enable the Minter & Refiner to cope with the unprecedented amount of our deposits. The law permits us to have $\frac{1}{1000}$ of silver in our ingots as alloy, crediting depositors with all the silver in their deposits & charging them with the silver alloy used at \$1.29 per oz. Until very lately we have never taken the latitude allowed us by the law, & the alloy charge had in consequence been proportionately diminished. For a very short time, say for the remainder of the present year, we propose to resume the legal basis, with some confidence that we shall thereby be enabled to return to a greater promptness in our payments, perhaps even saving to the depositor in cost more than he stands to lose by the change.

Very respectfully,

D. M. Patterson,

Director

Wm. H. Kelley & Co

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street (Jannet Court) New York, Dec 7 1850

E. C. Hale Esq

Dear Sir

adu

Herewith please find for Coinage

203 $\frac{45}{100}$ of California Gold

Receipt

Wm. Kelley Esq

By E. C. Kelley

We notice a change in your charge for parting &
alloy with you please explain the cause.
& oblige

No. 8318 -



Treasury Department
First Auditor Office

December 5th 1859

Sir

I have this day received a package containing
certain Mmt Receipts paid by Col Snodden late
Treasurer, together with your letter of 4th inst.

Respectfully,
Your Obedt Servt

J. A. Smith
1st Auditor

To

Robert M. Patterson Esq
Director Mmt
Philadelphia

Mint of the United States,
4 Decr 1850.

Sir,

I forward to you, by to days mail, a package containing certain Mint Receipts paid by Col. Snowden, our late Treasurer, at the Assistant Treasury in New York, in September last. They form part of the vouchers of his Bullion Account for the 3^d quarter of 1850, already transmitted to you, but having been paid out of the usual routine were unfortunately overlooked until now. Mr. Snowden having removed from Philadelphia, I have taken leave to address you in his stead, upon this occasion.

Very respectfully,

Yours faithful servant

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Thomas C. Smith, Esq.
Act Auditor,
Washington.

Handwritten text on a small piece of paper, likely a note or a fragment of a letter. The text is written in cursive and is partially obscured by the larger sheet of paper.

Handwritten text on a small piece of paper, likely a note or a fragment of a letter. The text is written in cursive and is partially obscured by the larger sheet of paper.

1	1.446	334.89	105.229.57	3.257
2	1.8037	2,547.90	642.632.47	3.257
3	2.68.02	3,692.28	946.575.74	3.257
4	64.04	117.2.90	122.878.43	3.257
5	1.844.944.46			3.257
6	1.982.98.51			3.257
7	2.223.07.676			3.257
8	2.352.448.14			3.257
9	2.456.616.59			3.257
10	2.591.007.34			3.257
11	2.697.728.56			3.257
12	3.067.520.15			3.257
13	3.470.391.36			3.257
14	3.746.921.43			3.257
15	4.061.223.87			3.257
16	4.312.22.77			3.257
17	4.483.06.369			3.257
18	4.599.87.699			3.257
19	4.724.78.651			3.257
20	4.885.743.92			3.257

Mint of the United States

3 Decr 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 30th ult. in which you state the receipt of my letter of the 25th with statistics relating to the deposits, Coinage &c at the Mint, and request me to bring down the statement as to the amount of Gold of United States production to the close of Nov 30th.

It is with regret that I have to state that it is not of my power to give this information. The deposits made at this Mint during the last m^o, & probably not \$100,000 are not yet ascertained & calculated, & that the registers of your State remain incomplete. From the Branch-Mint I do not expect Report till about the middle of the month. All New Orleans & other particulars & arrivals must elapse after the close of a month before the report can be prepared for me.

In a general way I may state that the deposits of United States gold at this Mint during November were probably about \$400,000, only a few States and dollars of which is not California. At New Orleans they will receive, I suppose, about \$100,000 of the same bullion. The smaller Mint receive about \$50,000 monthly of Southern gold.

Very respectfully, Your faithful servant

P. M. Patterson, Director

Wm. Henry Canby
Dec 3 1850

Mint of the United States,
3 Oct. 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday making inquiries as to the amount of bullion & foreign coin received at the Mint from New York, distinguishing in such as was transferred on government account, & stating the cost of such transfers, for the year ending 30 Oct. 1850.

Our register of deposits does not enable us to state, with certainty the direction by which they are forwarded to the Mint, during the year to which you have referred, however, inasmuch as by far the largest part of our deposits was in California gold, which is brought to the country in the New York line of steamers, we know to a great extent the direction from which most of our bullion was derived. The bullion of the shippers stated we may be equally certain was not received through New York. Of the foreign coin & bullion constituting the remaining items of our deposits, we know that a certain proportion was derived from the Assistant Secretary in New York, but the source of the balance cannot be ascertained. It is probable, however, that the most of it had been sent from that city.

The annexed statement, founded on the above data, is the nearest approximation which can be made toward the information you desire.

Yours faithfully,
Wm. A. C. Corwin,
Sec. of Treasury.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Printed and sold by
J. B. R. 1821

I have received your letter of the 10th inst. and am
 glad to hear that you are well. I am well and hope
 this finds you the same. I have not much news to
 write at present. I am still in the same place and
 doing the same work. I hope to hear from you soon.
 I am, dear friend, ever your affectionate friend,
 Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Statement of the amount of foreign coin re-
ceived at the Mint, for recoinage, in Government
account, via New York, during the year ending
30 Oct. 1850, with the cost of transportation

Foreign and second	\$379.020
American do	<u>\$25.355</u>
whole amount second	\$404.375
Cost of transportation of whole amount	\$264.

Mint of the United States
3 Dec. 1889.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of yesterday, calling my attention to an error in the tables of coinage lately sent to you. It arose from omitting to enter, in the coinage of the present year at the N. A. Branch Mint, 42,000 pieces in silver dollars. The aggregate of the dollar column is therefore 92,000.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Thomas C. Brwin,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Minst of the United States

3 Dec. 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your
communication of the 30th ult., in which you ask
from me a statement bringing down the table
I have

Feb. 1st	10,100	50,149.07	21.80
Feb. 1st	69,290	70,	26.25
Apr. 1st	149,795	130,000	16.25
June 1st	26,040	100,666.72	52.75
Sept. 1st	74,957	75,	28.13
Dec. 1st	579,020	210,566.77	78.16
For Cash		704,181	264.44

5.47
 08.16
 11.00
 7.51.6
 7.48.3
 4.95.9
 3.27.7
 30.386

24,145.56
 1,096,710
 4,464,027
 24,145.56
 1,096,710
 4,464,027

P.L.P.S. 26,651,451

Cinixis ophrys bellina, where derived not known,
the greater part probably from N. Y. ^{379,028^P} ~~to 400,000~~ certainly
so being derived from the West. Texas.

Salin, No	28,630	4,471
	77,478	5,205
	52,913	11,748
	29,698	10,700
	93,707	14,153
	71,798	9,842
	47,240	11,713
	48,218	16,000
	58,106	17,454
	48,093	17,663
	55,427	23,142
	52,714	27,773
		24,286

add
from N.Y. \$10972
300000

Stat $\frac{635,262}{176,249}$ in Cal. gold

\$459,033 octu silu

27,286,713

Plum

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,000,572 \\ 150, \\ 374,413 \\ 300, \\ \hline 2,045,065 \end{array}$$

Minst of the United States,

3 Decr 1859.

Dear Sir,

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt,
from you of the elaborate & well considered argument
against the suggestion which I took the liberty of offering,
upon your bill in reference to ingots for circulation, which
I am gratified to find that in certain particulars your
views have been modified upon the reflections which you have
further devoted to the subject. I regret to see that there still
exists a broad, & I fear irreconcilable, difference of opinion between
us in regard to a fundamental feature of the bill, namely,
as to the propriety of giving to ingots an adjustment of weight
fineness, alloy, & impression, analagous to that in a coin. Con-
sidering it to be impracticable, I cannot see in what particular
it would possess advantages over bars of varying weights & fin-
eness, in which the value is accurately stated. Bars are suitable
only for large commercial transactions, & not for circula-
tion, in the ordinary sense of the term.

I may have used too strong language in characteriz-
ing any of the provisions of your bill as impracticable. Still,
I must retain the opinion that the difficulties of its execution
would be so great as to afford no facilities over the present coin-
age system. Should your bill, however, pass into a law, be assured
that every effort will be made by me to give it such an execution
as will meet your wishes.

Yours, &c. Wm. D. Fisk
U. S. Minster.

Very respectfully,
R. M. Patterson,
(Director.)

427.0728
 228.2.0
427.0728
228.2.0
 427.0728

New York Dec. 2^d 1852

R. M. Patterson M. D.
Hunter U.S. Mint
Phil^a

Dear Sir,

The engagements of business and a slight personal illness have caused me delaying to this date to acknowledge the receipt of your lines of 2^d ult., they were perused with much pleasure, and for most of his you to accept my acknowledgments for the assay of the silver bullion from Central America as also for the sample of the inferior kind of California gold, procured through the kindness of the assistant assayer, the balance of value between which two was duly handed to me.

I have specially noticed and fully concurred with your remarks regarding the expediency of abating the refining charges on deposits of foreign silver coin, and should be very glad to know the earliest consistent moment when any radical remedy effecting the want of balance of gold and silver - might take place.

Respecting my remarks as to the relative profitability of sending gold dust to London or to the U.S. Mint, I must have been misunderstood, or more probably expressed myself incorrectly, speaking of the assertions of some public journals, - that it was more profitable for

N. Y. merchants, to send dust to London, than lose
the interest caused by the delay in the mint. I meant
to maintain the negative and to say that the dust
being once here, it was by two percent more profitable
to send it to the mint.

I now also have the pleasure of receipt of yours of 29th ult^o
and have noticed contents - whenever your letter admits
of it, I would like to know in exact figures the latitude
of silver alloy allowed by law.

Very Respectfully
Your most obed^t serv^t
Bernard S. ...

Post Office
Richmond Va
Dec 2 1851

Dear Sir,

I enclosed to you on the 16th ult.
Check No 907 on the Bank of North America for
\$200. for which I desired you would send by Adams
15 pref 100 of value of Cents & 100 in Dimes & half Dimes
up to this time I have heard nothing from you, be
pleased to cause my request to be complied with at
your earliest convenience for we are greatly in need of
change.

Very Respectfully
Yr obt servt
Thos B. Biggs
P.M.

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Director
U. S. Mint.
Phila^a

& Drawn by Cashier of
the Farmers Bank of Virginia

Webbs Station.

Decem^r 2. 1830.

Dear Sir

You will find in the vault of the Treasurer's office three small pine boxes unmarked, placed there by Prof R. S. McCulloch which contain three hundred copies of the "Manual of Tables to be used by the inspectors of Sprouts" Will you do me the favor to have them properly addressed to me at the Coast Survey Office and sent at your earliest convenience by Adams & Co. express -

Yours truly
A. D. Bach

Capt. Wright & Messrs.

Mr. R. M. Patterson

Director, U.S. Mint

Treasury Department
30 November 1850

Sir,

I desire a statement shewing
the amount of bullion and foreign
coin received at the Mint from
New York, including the amounts
sent via New York - for coinage
recoinage or assay - distinguishing
of such amount that belonging
to government and the aggregate
expenses of such government ^{and foreign} ~~or~~
and from New York - for the year
ending 30 October 1850.

You will please forward this
statement, if possible, by return
mail.

I am resp^t
Yr obed^t &c

Dr R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint

Phil^a

Thoburn

Secy of the Treasury

34
Treasury Department
Office of Asst Secretary
January 7. 1851

Sir

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. in reply to mine of the 4th, inadvertently addressed to the Treasurer of the Mint instead of yourself. The Department has no intention to encroach upon your bullion fund to the inconvenience of the depositors except in case of an absolute necessity which does not exist at present; but under the existing capabilities of the mint, it is hoped that you will soon be able to afford every useful accommodation to the public with a large amount for the bullion fund. So soon as any portion of the latter can be conveniently dispensed with, and made available for the current wants of the Treasury you will please advise the Department.

The copy of your letter to the Hon^{ble} Mr King has been received.

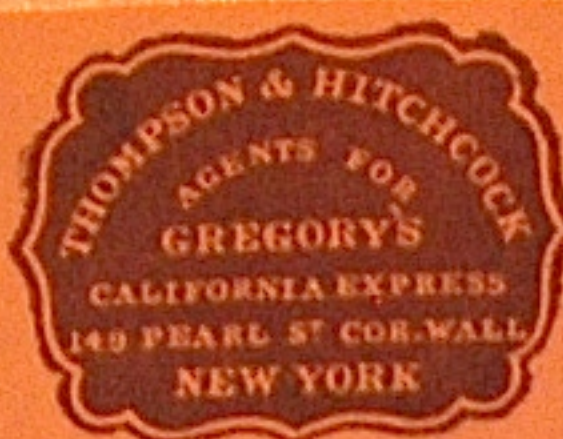
Very respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

Wm A. Hoag

Asst Secy. of the Treasury

R M Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia
Pa



Recd 10 Jan

Office of Gregory's California Express.

New York 9 Jan 1857.

Dr Sir

We forwarded you yesterday,
a package by Messrs. Kimbly & Co. Express, con-
taining four pounds of gold.

Within the package were instruc-
-tions for its disposal, all of which, we presume
will arrive safely to hand.

Very truly

Your obedient
Thompson & Hitchcock

E. L. Dale Esq

Treas^r of the

My. Allist

Philed^r

No 556

for F. D. Blake?

Not so

If this be so, there were no instructions that I saw

Package recd 11 Jan

Dec 10/80

Jan 10

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
HANKERS,
22 WALL STREET.

New York,

Jan 9 1881

H. M. Patterson Esq.

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia Pa

Our adv of yesterday, in omitted to give
you the particulars of contents of Box No 3, which are
now annex, with the requests for assays of each
parcel as usual

Yours Truly

G. S. Robbins Esq

Per Mail Room

Memo of gold dust in Box No 3

Market	{	1 Tin Box with G. S. Robbins Esq	225. 10. 0
G. S. Robbins Esq		1 " " " M. D. Watson	202. 1. 0
New York		1 " " " W. D. Watson	49. 1. 0
		1 " " " North W. Parker	112. 10. 0

Wrote MR - has weighed together on for advice in letter &
say - much regret as we have given de passage with great
pleasure is known in time

R. M. Patterson Esq
Philadelphia

H. of Rs
9 Jan'y 1851

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 4th inst. giving full and clear statements, upon nearly all the subjects about which I enquired. On certain points - however, I do not derive perfect views - and I also desire information, which was not asked for, in my previous letter.

Please state whether the Engine House and basins in the area - are designed for refining only, or whether they are intended to belong equally or chiefly, to the winning apparatus - Is the new engine to be used in any way for refining? What is its power, and what the power of the engine or engines now used?

I would ask also, for a copy of the application made by you to Congress, through the Department, for the special appropriation of \$20,800 - in May last - as well as of the accompanying estimates.

The refining capacity of the Mint, will, you say - soon be six or seven millions dollars per month - Is the winning power commensurate - in any other coin than double eagles? What is the present winning capacity, respectively in double eagles - eagles - half and quarter eagles and gold dollars? and is what extent would that power, be in each instance diminished by an average annual coinage of silver? What are the reasons why \$23,405,220, of the \$25,702,110 - gold coinage of 1850 subsequent to 1 March 1850, consisted of double eagles?

Yours

The matter being in question in most of R's work - as to expediency of following the English example, by obtaining the Silver Cord - will you please give me your views, thereupon. of course one should be then referred to a Gold Standard alone.

2. Bond delivery to the Secretary Room & return in ^{nights}
~~and day & days~~ on 7.

Mint of the United States
Director's Office 8 Jan. 1859

To the Master & Refiner, the Treasurer, & the As-
sayer of the Mint.

The instructions issued by me on the 22^d of
November last, regulating the amount of silver
alloy in rights of gold, are hereby continued un-
til further notice.

R. M. Patterson,
Director



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

OFFICES—9 Court St., Boston; 16 Wall St., New York;
80 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 16 Baltimore St., Balt.;
Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

N. B.—ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any
article or property of any description entrusted to their care, not in any risk
assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their Cargos.
Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. PHILADELPHIA, N. B. 1851
L. & W. ADAMS & CO. PHILADELPHIA, N. B. 1851

Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1851

Received of *U.S. Mint*
One Key cents (#100)

Marked *E. Limby Jr. Cash.*
Proctor

Ohio
(Freight to be paid by shipper)
to be forwarded as addressed, (less by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

Barn

United States Fish Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

Treasury Department
Office Asst Secretary
January 8 1851

Sir

I enclose a letter from the Postmaster at New York to the Post Office Department in this city, on the subject of a supply of gold dollars from the Mint in Philadelphia, in exchange for American Gold coin of a larger denomination.

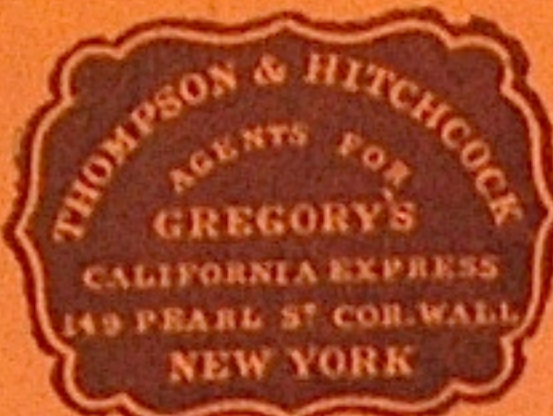
This Department, in an anxious desire to relieve the inconvenience felt at the Post Office in New York, in consequence of the scarcity of change, wishes you to comply with the request so far as you can conveniently do so, and in order to save time, you will please communicate directly with the Postmaster at New York on the subject, and state when, and to what extent you can comply with the request.

Respectfully
letter of Mr. Brady

Very respectfully
Yours obt. Servt.
W. H. Hooge

Asst Secretary of the Treasury

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia
Pa



New York, 11 Jan

Office of Gregory's California Express.

New York, 8 Jan 1857
E. B. Dale Esq
Treasurer of the
U. S. Mint

Sir - We forward you for
Kindly Express, four pieces gold, the receipts
for which, please forward to the several addressees
marked upon them -

✓ 1 piece	Mrs Sarah Lane	St Joseph, Michigan	3503.
✓ 1 "	Cornelia T. Brown,	Toledo, Ohio	25.
✓ 1 "	Henry Randlett	Thousand Islands, N.Y.	50.
✓ 1 "	Wm. N. G. or A. B. Matthews	Dayton, O. Ala.	16.
			126.

728 c 81

Very respectfully
Thompson & Hitchcock

11 Jan { Recd all sent to T. J. H. by Mr. McElroy who
to Rantles, as Mint does not usually
transmit recd. by mail & is unwilling to incur
the responsibility which perhaps properly belongs
to others. Inasmuch as my current engaged has
requested me to send.

Recd 8-
An^o in copy

Pittsboro 24th Jan'y 1881

I. Eagle & Sons
Pittsboro N. H.

Dear Sir On the 3rd Inst I found
by certain the Express they sent others held
and on the same day wrote you requesting
you to send me receipt for the same by mail,
but to my surprise this morning also the Express
promised me with your receipt \$184 and in addition
in to the extravagant freight charged demanded of
me fifty cents for your receipt and I suppose
every time they look at any thing connected with
it they will want additional pay, therefore you
will please not have them any more papers
connected with this transaction but as soon
as the check is made please send it to me
by mail and also gratefully
Yours truly
N. W. Morse

82.48- 78.80

Bank of the United States
8 Aug 1868

Sir,

At the request of the Directors of the Bank, I have the honor of replying to your letter of the 24th inst, in which you inquire of them what portion of the Reserve Fund of the Bank is in coin, and can be made available beyond the demand for the redemption of certificates of deposit.

In consequence of the difficulty of procuring the coinage & deposits of the Bank during the past ten years, growing out of causes of a temporary, tho' unavoidable character, large transfers of coin were made from the Bank to the Treasury at New York to the Treasury of the Bank with the design of paying off the debt that had accrued to our depositors. In consequence of such payment the United States became the owner of the immense hoards of these deposits then in the Bank, the obligation on our part being to repay the amount in coin whenever demanded by the necessities of the Government.

Since those transfers I regret to say that the Bank had not yet been able to reach, in its coinage, the value of its deposits. Although the gold arrived in the last two months had exceeded 8 millions of dollars, the amount had fallen short nearly a million of the deposits during the same time. It

it appears, however, that we have not yet had
it in our power to make any progress towards
repaying to the Government the amount advanced
for our education.

The difficulties we are still in have led us
even further to increase our expenses, especially of the
kind. After many attempts to reduce our
expenses, we have at last been obliged to
to believe that we are able to pay at the rate of £1000
per month, an amount exceeding any monthly
disbursements made, or likely to be made. The
improvement it has in progress of which the amount
will be increased to £1000 millions. A temporary in-
crease in our operations during a part of the last
four months, growing out of the provisions of law
which requires the duties of the office of the
of the duties within their local duties their accounts
to the other year, will effect an increase of the
income of the present month. After that we hope
to continue a monthly surplus of at least £1000.

From this consideration you will perceive that
any draft upon our funds at the present
time could only be covered from such por-
tion of our savings as would otherwise be ap-
propriated to the payment of private deposits.
Indeed, under these circumstances, much regret
that the public account was created a liability
for the transfer of any portion of this fund at
the present time.

Under no supposition should we expect to
be able to materially assist the present emergency
of the many months since we have been unable
to do a thing to relieve the present emergency
in public expenses, & to contribute to the Govern-
ment a large portion of the public money's worth
for the war.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant
P. M. Patterson,
Director

Mr. Genl. May,
West. City of Mass.
Washington.

I have, by this mail, to the Secretary of the
Treasury, a copy of a letter addressed to you & the other
members of the Board, and in reply to you & the other
members of the Board. The letter is too long to send
with the copy of the letter, but I have enclosed an abridgement
of it & a copy of it, and I hope you will find it of
some use as an additional reply to your own
letter.

(Private)

Washington Jan 16 1851

Dear Doctor

I am really & most ashamed to trouble you with another letter of Enquiry - but a question is propounded which will have weight in the issue. Why is it that to keep a proportion of the whole currency of Peru as in South Africa's. The deduction which our opponents make for each a statement is that, while you may work up the field a twenty dollar piece, you could not do it in half Eagles, quarters, Eagles & dollars - and to they say "we want a mint at least in supplying the upper currency". Now I would ask whether there has not been a demand for twenty dollar pieces - for the Banks to have silver & am you not hindered by each a call?

Has there not been some hesitancy about dollars (Gold) as a convenient and rather risky way to their size. Please also let me know what would be the monthly currency (the year) if you were to make the amount of Gold currency about equal in number & value of equal in respective amounts - The great argument - found in the report will be the greater quantity of death Eagles which you would the amount - without necessary the number proportionately -

I have before me the report of Professor Wood to you & shall use it - but any addition which you can

make any suggestion - also argument - and
any anticipation of greater results this year
will attest -

My plan will be, in the first place to strike out
all of the "Senate Bill" - and substitute my
Amendment to Mr. Phelan's - with your manuscript additions
- and then to consult with friends whether to add
to much of the Senate Bill as relates to California
- or to give California only as an add-on.
My opinion is that you shall labor against
a fixed & bargained for majority. I mean a vote
understood majority - but we must try & do
something - long in our side - and we can retrench
the long already very heavy we may make an
argument -

The sooner you can answer the letter the better -
I keep separate from my business papers all letters
which for mark "private" or "Confidential"
If we could blow off this bill, the sooner it must
be dead for ever.

Yours truly - (with all modesty as
is evident to my equals)

Joseph Chandler

W. R. M. Patterson

(Copy)

U. S. Mint Jan'y 6 1851

Dear Sir,

I regret that you should consider the return of your deposits of gold unsatisfactory. I am thoroughly persuaded, that so far from there being something wrong in the melting department, the melting is performed with skill and fidelity. I can also assure you, that it requires far more experience, and knowledge of smelting, than we possess, to tell which lot of California gold will lose 3 per cent in melting, and which $\frac{1}{2}$; especially when the lots weigh from 600 to 1300 ounces, and are partly composed of Amalgam.

I observe that your first parcel gave a return of \$17.80 per ounce, and the last \$17.60. We find the average value, taken from a large number of deposits as they come, to be \$17.58.

You state that, since your arrival, you have heard many make the same complaint. I hope you will do us the justice to assure them, as you have opportunity, that nothing would, please us better than that depositors should have the melting performed under their own eye, and at their own responsibility, and bring us the gold in the definite form of bars or cakes. I believe there are a number of establishments where this can be done. Only a few days since, a gentleman from New London deposited bars which had been cast in New Haven. The loss in that case, as stated by him, was satisfactory, so far as we are concerned.

Mr H. Lee Scranton
New Haven

Very respectfully,
(Signed) R. M. Patterson
Director

New York 5th Jan, 1858

Dear

I feel myself bound
to advise you there are great
complaints of the melting
department in the Mint
& I must confess there are
discrepancies that have
come under my own eye
where the gold has been perfectly
clean & no much blown clean
lumps sand all taken out
loses 4 per cent in melting
in ^{some} instances where gold the
gold has been thoroughly melted
& divided into equal parts
the variation has been from
in the returns on ~~from~~ two thousand
dollars I cannot but think

Your letter is in fault
perhaps however you can
explain it in which case
we can answer in better
particulars. We are aware
a great deal of the dust
received lately is worse than
at first which we can
distinguish by the eye.

I write this general letter
on the subject - we are constantly
requested to write back to you
but did not like to trouble
you. We instance a date 8/72 a
perfectly clear day. No nearly now
and ^{now} 4/11/72 the air is
stale we never said it because
this letter we thought it proper
to answer you of these complaints.

Very truly,
Saml J. Barber

Treasury Department
Office Assistant Secretary
4 January 1857

Sir,

Please report to the department what
amount of the Bullions found at the Mint in
Philadelphia is in coin and can be made available
beyond the demand for reimbursement of Certificates
of Deposit. —

Respectfully
Your obedient servant
W. S. Hoag

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

E. C. Dale Esq
Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia

807354

15,254,873
15,896,592
2,641,719

Mind of the United States

4 June. 1851

101

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 2^d. inst. enclosing for my opinion, an application made to you by W. Geo. W. Edelmann, a Clerk ^{for} the Treasurers Office of the Mint, for compensation for certain advantages ^{afforded} to the Mint by his method of calculating gold deposits.

He states that the paper on which he enters his results is now substituted for the abstract required for the department, and asks "to be remunerated for this latter advantage, because the preparation of the abstract had formerly demanded much labor & time, and is entirely distinct from the duties connected with his department."

The circumstances ^{under which} connected with the sea form of abstract
was dispensed with are as follows.

Mr. Edelman, as the Clerk having charge of the California
 Mining Deposits, kept a book in which he entered the number of the
 deposits, their weight before melting, fineness, standard weight, ^{the present metal} value ~~gross value~~
^{amount} ~~the fineness of silver contained~~, its standard weight & value, the amount of deducting,
 & the net value. But I have understood from the above that the value of the deposit is 1875

Of These particularly, it was his duty to enter on a separate paper, to be signed by himself, the ~~true~~ value of the gross value which he ~~has undertaken~~, namely the gross ~~he has taken~~ i.e. the value of the metal labor or gold in the case might be, the deduction, & the net

The particulars which I have underscored (namely, the gross value of the produce

ment metal, the value of the metal contained, the deductions & the net value) it was his duty to enter on a ~~separate~~ form attached to the Assayer's Report, & to affix his signature thereto. The entries thus made ~~in the~~

~~The time & labor required in making the entries just referred to, the considerable paper the entries were again copied into the Mint Report, & the Director's account were prepared, & this paper was necessary in the preparation of the Mint Report, the Director's warrant & the Abstract for the Treasurer's account.~~

It was suggested that if Mr. Edelman's record of calculation was ~~correct~~ ^{modified} so as to introduce a column for depositors' names, the following useful ~~effect~~ ^{results} would be effected:

1. This record would serve as a substitute for the Abstract of Deposits to be sent to Washington.

2. By means of a press this record could be copied, ~~at intervals~~ page by page, into a separate book to be kept with the Mint.

3. Mr. C. himself would thus be enabled to dispense with the entry of the particulars given on the Assayer's Report, since these particulars would be as conveniently obtained from the press copy ~~that~~ ^{which} obtained just referred to.

On the 21st of Oct. last I requested permission from the Department to make the modifications in our forms necessary to effect these objects, and the authority was accordingly obtained.

If my explanations have been made intelligible, it is apparent that Mr. Edelman has, ~~exchanged~~ ^{exchanged} the labor of entering the on the one hand, been released from the labor of entering filling up & signing a report relative to the particulars of value of each deposit, while, on the other hand, he is required to prepare a column for with the names of our depositors.

I am unable to perceive that Mr. Edelman's labor has been in any manner increased by this change, & I must therefore express an opinion adverse to his claim for compensation.

W. R. P.

29.

Recd by
in Let Cop

Albany January 2. 1850

Wm. Director of the
U.S. Mint, Phila

Dear Sir

With this I send a parcel con-
taining about (31 1/2) Thirty Four Half ounces California Gold
which I wish made into Coins as soon as it can conveniently be
done - Most of it is Coyote Gold dug near Nevada City, a
small portion of it is Yuba & American River. I should be
pleased to have a statement of the value per oz of the Coyote Gold
which is the finest in the Bay. In returning direct John T. Lee
Care of Philip's Store by Albany. I leave for California the 1st
of Feb please state by return of mail whether it will be ready
for me by that time and if not how soon direct letter to Cincinnati
New York

Respectfully Yrs &c

Sent by Wells & Co Express

J. W. Ford

No. 170

Pallman 3rd Jan 1857

Dr Sir

I have this day forwarded you by
Adams & Co Express the package containing
840y 8 Dwt 14 Grains Gold which you will
please receive and send me the Receipts &c

Yours faithfully
D. M. M. M.

154-

Rest to B. M. M. M. M.

Mint of the United States

28 May 1858.

In reply to your letter of the 31st inst. requesting certain queries in relation to the Mint, in Philadelphia, I have the honor to furnish the following statement.

1. Your first query had relation to the amount & character of our deposits & coinage during each month of the past year. The annexed table embraced complete information on these points, with the exception that in regard to a portion of the deposits of the last month, still unassayed & uncalculated, we have been compelled to make an estimate, which I am confident will not vary much from the actual result.

Deposits & Coinage of the Mint, at Philadelphia, in 1857.

Month	GOLD					COINAGE				
	Specie	Gold Bars	Gold Dust	Gold Coins	Total	Quarter Eagles	Half Eagles	Eagles	Gold Coins	Total
Jan	130,884	593,867	11,171	1,188,082	2,923,904	...	...	...	...	2,923,904
Feb	126,329	1,966,255	12,057	2,105,971	4,085,257	...	...	...	...	4,085,257
Mar	106,183	1,583,528	12,842	1,802,893	3,495,446	...	...	...	...	3,495,446
Apr	206,981	1,583,572	3,386	1,770,041	3,960,570	...	...	...	...	3,960,570
May	146,924	1,583,575	3,386	1,770,041	3,960,570	...	...	...	...	3,960,570
June	134,899	1,982,894	15,016	2,132,810	4,150,709	...	...	...	...	4,150,709
July	22,186	2,583,317	14,390	2,602,893	4,811,179	...	...	...	...	4,811,179
Aug	2,573	2,210,444	3,220	3,369,179	5,582,816	...	...	...	...	5,582,816
Sept	2,401	1,548,239	4,233,436	4,037	3,433,253	...	...	...	...	3,433,253
Oct	1,330	6,335	3,428,791	1,001	3,573,778	...	...	...	...	3,573,778
Nov	640	2,714,878	4,434,018	5,331	4,663,637	...	...	...	...	4,663,637
Dec	10,000	20,000	444,000	3,000	4,467,000	...	...	...	...	4,467,000
Total	1,016,666	12,566,666	34,666,666	10,000,000	24,150,000	...	...	...	...	24,150,000

Month	SILVER					COINAGE				
	Specie	Silver Bars	Silver Dust	Silver Coins	Total	Quarter Dollars	Half Dollars	Dollars	Silver Coins	Total
Jan	43,898	1,501	7,716	52,915	102,125	...	...	...	...	102,125
Feb	12,233	3,244	14,221	29,698	59,396	...	...	...	...	59,396
Mar	87,112	1,714	10,881	99,707	199,404	...	...	...	...	199,404
Apr	23,674	2,145	11,579	37,398	74,796	...	...	...	...	74,796
May	29,115	1,526	16,589	47,230	94,474	...	...	...	...	94,474
June	29,692	3,111	18,235	48,238	96,476	...	...	...	...	96,476
July	31,436	1,110	18,566	50,112	100,224	...	...	...	...	100,224
Aug	4,612	17,210	26,271	48,093	91,183	...	...	...	...	91,183
Sept	3,618	21,927	23,842	55,427	101,212	...	...	...	...	101,212
Oct	26,053	1,460	24,821	52,334	104,648	...	...	...	...	104,648
Nov	14,852	2,302	32,348	49,502	98,702	...	...	...	...	98,702
Dec	8,150	1,883	27,500	37,533	75,566	...	...	...	...	75,566
Total	327,273	75,333	232,415	635,221	1,275,242	...	...	...	...	1,275,242

The Copper Coinage was, in Bull 4,426,244.3 in Large ones, 28,212. Total \$44,660.72 including a total Coinage, in gold, silver, & copper of \$24,150,000. Total \$24,150,000.

and purchase of silver, above one part in ten being of that metal. As we are prohibited by law from allowing more than one-fourth part of silver to remain in the alloy.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text on a piece of paper with a torn edge, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

the... that position is almost altogether a...
ent me, and complicated transactions...
Foreign Mint it is, I believe altogether, decided, what
the Mint had made it a part of the duty of our...
Mint, but for private refineries having been...
which competent to the work in this country.
The separating, or (as it is generally termed) ref-
ining department of this Mint, at the close of 1846
when the California gold was first deposited, had been
estimated by Prof. Wm. Schuller, the then Refiner
in office, to have been competent to a work of only
\$150,000 a month. This amount however...
was much more than sufficient to meet any demand...
...that the actual...
the receipt from California having made it apparent
that an extensive enlargement in our refinery had
become necessary, I immediately to the Mint...
the power of action. He determined to abandon the
apparatus which was in use, and introduce new ar-
rangements, by which he might avail himself of
the heating power of steam. You are not, I am sure,
devoid of minute descriptions of the apparatus em-
ployed, therefore I only state that by Sept. 1847 the
arrangements were complete, and the refining capa-
city of the Mint had increased to about one million
pound per month, and according to the rate of
our deposits of mine bullion, up to that time.
The California production still continuing to
increase, successive enlargements, alterations, improve-
ments in our apparatus were effected in the space
of one year to the separating department and enlarged
the refining department...
...the Mint of... it was by... it was

fining capacity had reached to \$2,000,000 per month. We have discovered by this time that, to increase our refining power very appreciably beyond the amount already reached, the space occupied must be extended, and the supply of steam enlarged to attain this end. I was determined to procure new sets of boilers, lay them in the area of the Mint, erecting above them a building with a cup roof, which should be compact for an engine house & other purposes, and located as portion of the Mint building proper, for the use of the Refinery. The appropriations for our use having become exhausted, I made application to Congress, through the Secretary of the Treasury for a special appropriation to meet the object indicated & for the alterations & improvements in the Mint, including a new engine, & chimney, &c. &c. The appropriation was made on the 15th of May, and by October the improvements had so far progressed as to admit the steam from the new boilers into the refinery. By this & other means the refining capacity had been extended to near \$2,000,000 a month.

Having thus referred to the extent & character of the improvements already effected, I will add, that the improvements ^{in progress} contemplated, have in view an enlargement of the apparatus and already employed, by taking an additional space into the rooming. The necessary changes will not occupy, I am informed, more than three or four weeks. When completed, the rooming capacity will have increased to from six to seven millions of dollars, or on other plan.

In the lining apartment no change of a marked character was discernable, none having been necessary, & whose good regime, & skill are in the case of a

The cost of the improvements above referred to cannot be stated with accuracy. The charges for repairs, & those for new apparatus are mixed together in single bills, & could not be separated without great difficulty, perhaps not at all. The special appropriation for these improvements was for \$20,000, which will probably all be exhausted. In addition to that sum of some \$12,000 would, I have reason to believe, cover all other expenses incident to our introduction of new apparatus.

With the exception of the special appropriation above mentioned, we have defrayed these expenses from our regular appropriations.

4. You ask me, lastly, for such information as is in my possession, especially of new processes of assaying or refining.

I have received no suggestion for an improvement in the method of assaying adopted at this Mint. The refining or separating process, (which in the public mind has been confounded with that for assaying,) has been thought capable of improvement, & a plan for that one has ^{been} patented. At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury some experiments on the new method have been tried at the Mint but as yet they have not proved successful. The experiments will be still further continued. Our Metallurgist has had much confidence in a favorable result, in which event he states that he is "satisfied that we shall have space enough in the Mint to refine much more than by the present method, and unattended by the inconvenience of the abundant acid fumes necessarily consequent upon it."

I now proceed, in compliance with my promise, to give some explanations in regard to the credits which have kept the coinage of the past year so much in arrear of the deposits.

One of the causes is that several weeks must always elapse before a deposit can pass through the various stages requisite to convert it into coin. If, therefore, an immense deposit takes place at the close of a year, the coinage which is returned therefor cannot reasonably be expected until the following year. Instead of comparing the whole coinage of 1850 with the whole deposits of the same year, it is more just to compare the coinage of 1850 with the deposits from the 1st Decr. 1849 to 1st Decr. 1850. The deposits were \$30,380,000 + \$27,756,445^{respectively}, so that the balance against us, by a fair comparison, is \$2,603,555, instead of \$5,250,696, as it would stand on a superficial view.

Another cause of the disparity between the deposits & coinage has been made manifest in my reply to the St. query. You have seen that between December 1849 & December 1850 the refining capacity of the Mint has been enlarged from an estimated amount of \$100,000 a month to \$5,000,000 a month, or more than fifty-fold. To attain the power of refining this large amount we have not only been obliged to make constant changes, improvements & alterations in the existing apparatus, but to have a new building erected within the Mint, and new space added to the refinery. In every change some time was necessarily lost; the delay in the erection of the new building was greater than it could have anticipated, since the deposits from California had

increased steadily & enormously. The result was, as you have observed, an inability to keep pace with the deposits.

We have at last, I am confident, overcome all our difficulties. Having reached to a present receiving capacity of five millions ^{a month}, which will be increased, in a few weeks to from six to seven millions. I have no reason to believe that our deposits for months will reach this amount, so that I anticipate that we shall be able, in the course of this year, perhaps in a few months, to return to the system of prompt payments.

One explanation is due in regard to the unmoved balance of silver.

The cause already adverted to, arising out of the time which must elapse before deposits find their way into coin, is of course applicable as a partial explanation of this balance. Another cause is that a very large proportion of silver received by us comes mixed with the California gold, the amount of such silver, in the past year, having exceeded \$200,000. Now although the mint is charged with the duty of separating the gold but it is permitted to remain in the form of silver alloy. The amount used for this purpose, during the past year had exceeded \$60,000. Another explanation of the unmoved balance of silver may be found in the fact that silver is largely used as material in the process of refining. About gold has to be combined with from two to three times its weight of silver. These several explanations, in regard to the silver balance, will I trust be deemed satisfactory. The deposits of silver paper we use not materially, in amount.

I trust that you will excuse me for requesting
that you will not authorize a publication of the table
of results & things which I have presented above.
It is, as I have explained, still incomplete, though
no doubt, nearly approximated to what will be
the actual results in about two weeks. I shall pre-
sent my annual report to the President, which
will contain complete & reliable statistics.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson,
(Director)

Hon. Jas. G. Ding, }
D. C. }
Washington.

Mint of the United States
21 Jan. 1857.

Sir,
In reply to your letter of yesterday, it may
be stated that the coinage of 3 cent pieces will suf-
fice, to some extent, the purposes for which cents
are now required, and therefore diminish, probably,
the coinage of the latter.
You labor under some mistake in regard to
Mr. Finner's furnishing planchets to be struck at the
Mint. There is no contract with him for that purpose.
Respectfully,

R. Patterson
of the Mint

E. Baker,
100 Chambers St. N. York.

Mint of the United States
21 Jan'y 1857.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, in which you state that a published letter of mine to Mr. Brady has been construed into an acknowledgment of the inability of the Mint to furnish the small coin, particularly the gold dollars, required by the public. You ask for some explanations on this point.

I see, therefore, to state that the difficulty referred to, in my letter to Mr. Brady, was altogether a temporary one, and had no reference to the general ability of the Mint to furnish coin in any piece, & in any amount, required. You have been already informed that gold coins require to be separately weighed, or adjusted, before they are stamped. To effect this object, however, we require delicate scales, which as they can only be manufactured by the most skilled workmen, are procured with some difficulty. In consequence of the immense coinage now required of us, combined with a sudden & unprecedented demand for the smaller gold coins, the number of adjusting scales at our disposal has proved to be insufficient.

We have three different manufacturers engaged to supply the deficiency, and we shall receive from them from 4 to 5 new scales per week. As fast as

they are received new adjusted are employed in the average number of pieces which may be adjusted in a day is about 600, so that for each new coin issued in are reinforced, for gold coinage, to the amount of \$10,000 per month in gold dollars, \$25,000 per month in quarter eagles and in proportion for the larger pieces. Our present force enabled us, in addition to the larger pieces, to adjust & coin about half a million per month in quarter eagles and gold dollars. The expected increase in the supply of scales will add a weekly increase, to that amount of some \$25,000 in the same coin, to continue in arithmetical progression till the demand ceases. Let me again assure you that the question as to our coining ability, in gold, is simply one of scales & hands to provide for their adjustment. As I can see no reason to doubt that these can be procured to any extent required, I have a perfect assurance that the Mint will be found equal to all the demands, for coinage, which may be made upon it.

I have observed, in the newspaper press, some animadversions upon the Mint for its neglect to supply the public demand for small silver coins, and even for the copper coins. I take this occasion, therefore, to mention that we have now coined, in ~~the Mint~~ all the silver required of us, in the pieces demanded, and ^{we} have a surplus on hand to

secure prompt payment for future deposits. ~~as~~
to the copper coins we have a large supply in
our vaults which we should be very glad to dispose
of.

Very respectfully & truly yours,

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Mrs. J. R. Chandler,
Washington.

1859

Philadelphia 31 Dec 1850.

To Franklin Peale, Chief Carrier
Deliver to E. C. Peale, Treasurer, Four hundred
thirty six thousand, two hundred & fifty seven ³⁵/₁₀₀
pieces tray of Copper coins, which have produced
by sale Twelve thousand eight hundred &
ninety nine ⁷⁵/₁₀₀ pieces tray of Copper coins

Mint of the United States,
21 Jan'y 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday desiring me to furnish some information relative to the deposits of U. S. silver at the Mint, in conformity to a request of Mr. Potter, U. S. Geologist, whose letter was enclosed. In reply I have to present the following statement.

The deposits of U. S. bullion at this Mint in the past year, amounted to \$232,604
Of which there was derived from N. C. \$1309.

from L. Superior 2277

Cal. gold 222572

232,604

The amount deposited at New Orleans, and which was altogether derived from the packing of California gold, was \$6,569

The total silver of U. S. production, therefore

239,253

I may mention that there were deposits of silver in 1849, & in the present year, stated to be from New Mexico, the amounts being, in the former year \$15,000, in this year \$4,402. We have always supposed that New Mexico had no silver production, and that these deposits were in fact derived from old mines. They have not, therefore, been included in the above statement.

I remain

I should be pleased if Mr. Foster could furnish me
any authentic information as to this matter

Very respectfully

your faithful servant

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

Hon. Thomas Corwin,

Sec. of Treas.

House of Reps

Washington Jan 20 1857

Dear Sir

Excuse me (sorry recollection) for not looking
an along your letter to Mr Brady. I know
that you can not coin gold & silver money - I
understand it differently of course - but a
simple explanation for you to me would
have a good effect.

I think it my duty to say that a recent letter
for you to me (not recorded privately) is so
important that I have felt at liberty to
use it in my private, & I shall try to use
it in my public argument.

Yours truly

~~Dr R M Patterson~~

Joshua Maudslayi

New York Jan. 26th 1837

Sir

Being about to join Mr. Green (who has been engaged in cutting and preparing planchets or pieces of copper, to be converted into cents by the U. S. Mint) for the purpose carrying on the business to better advantage, and during this morning a bill passed by Congress authorizing the coinage of three cent pieces. Shall I trespass on your indulgence so far as to inform^{you} by return of mail, whether this law will affect the coinage of cent pieces or whether furnishing the mint with pieces sufficient to coin a \$1000 of \$1500 per week, would be approved and acceptable to the Mint?

I am Sir, very
respectfully yours

E. Parker
105 Chamber St.

Treasury Department
20th Jan'y 1857

Sir,

I will thank you to
furnish the information called
for by Prof^r Foster in his com-
munication of this date,
herewith transmitted. For
the purposes desired it will
be necessary that your
report be made by return
mail, accompanied by Prof^r
F's letter.

I am resp^t
Yr obed^t St

Robtson

Secy of the Treas

Dr R. M. Patterson

Director of Mint

Phil^a

(Copy)

Mint of the United States
January 16 1881

Dear Sir

I thank you for your favor of 8th inst.
You may rest assured, that no department of labor,
here is more carefully watched than the melting of deposits.
When you speak of gold dust as "perfectly clean," you must
remember the distinction of a commercial, and a metallurgical
perfection in that respect, for there is always present a soiling
matter, oxide of iron, which so intimately coats and penetrates
every grain of gold, that nothing but melting can remove it.
You state that in some instances where the gold has
been thoroughly mixed, and divided into equal parts,
the variation has been \$20. in \$2000. We also observe
such things, and the reason is quite apparent. The agitating
of the gold dust, in the operations of partition, causes the
iron sand to trickle downwards, so that the first or top
share is sure to be the best. A much fairer division
would be that of the coins returned from the whole mass.

In point of cleanness, California gold is generally a
very different article from what it was a year or
eighteen months ago. We have now every range of loss
in melting, from two to eight per cent, and the average
is about four.

As there are establishments in your city
where this gold is cast into bars, it would be worth
your while to inquire what is the actual or average
loss with them. I should be pleased to learn the result.

Very truly Yours

(Signed) R. M. Patterson
Samuel J. Beebe Esq. Director

INDEPENDENT LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
VIA CAPE MAY.

STANTON & SPICER, Proprietors, 86 West Street, New York.
JOHN WAGNER, Agent, 70 South Wharves, Philadelphia.



Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1854

Received on board STEAMER PENOBSCOT,
whereof SAMUEL SEYMOUR is Master,

From U.S. Mint, —

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

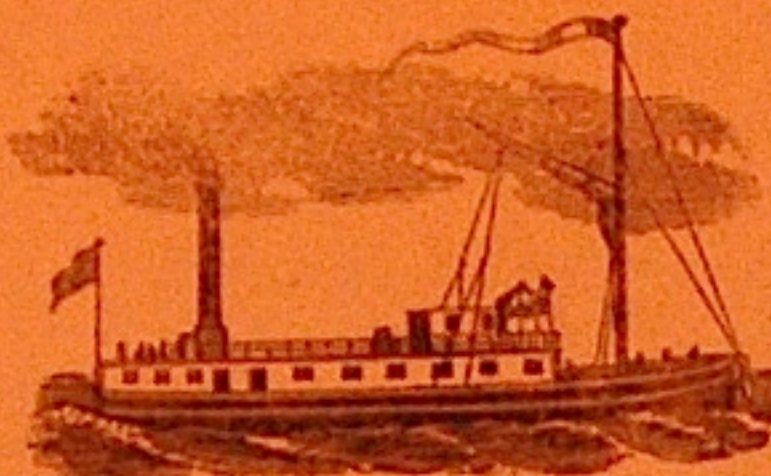
\$100 and 20 kgs
49.24 1

M. & C.
N.Y.

Twenty one kgs cents
(said to contain \$2,049.54)

which we promise to deliver to Mess. Willits & Co.,
at New York; the dangers of Navigation, Fire, Leakage and Breakage excepted,
~~he as they pay~~ Freight paid by Mint

Jas. S. Wagner
for agt



Crawford & McLean, Steamers, M. & W. Ward Sts.

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

Parker & Brown

Winchester

72

Duplicate

If Contents and Condition of Packages being unknown, no responsibility is assumed therefor, nor will any package be estimated to contain articles of more value than \$500, unless specially certified to the contrary when shipped.

BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Office in PHILADELPHIA, 19 South Wharves, A. GROVES, Jr.
Office in BALTIMORE, 3 Light Street Wharf, J. A. BIERVER, Agent.

Received from *Philadelphia, May 10 1854.*
U. S. Mint

One Keg

marked and numbered as per margin (Contents unknown,) which we promise to forward (dangers of the seas, fire, leakage, breakage, and other unavoidable casualties excepted,) to

or Agent in BALTIMORE, upon presenting this receipt at our Office, and paying freight and charges therefor. Insurance made if desired.

Freight *00* cts. *paid*

Charges

For the Company, *Geo. B. Phipps*



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

OFFICES—2 Court St., Boston; 16 Wall St., New York;
50 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 16 Baltimore St., Balt.;
Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

N. B.—ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any
article or property of any description entrusted to their care, not in any risk
assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their Cargoes.
Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Boston, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and seaports.

ALVIN ADAMS & W. B. DINSMORE, Proprietors Philadelphia to Boston,
Baltimore, and New York; J. M. SUGARMAN, Proprietor Philadelphia to Richmond.

Philadelphia, Jan 15, 1857
Received of *U. S. Mint*
Two Keys cuts (\$200)
Marked *Sever Co. Bank*
Waterloo,
Ny.
Not to be paid
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)
For the Proprietors, *Sand*

Printed at the Adams Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

House of Representatives
Washington Jan'y 14 1857

My Dear Sir

I have been such a sufferer, that
the acknowledgment of a copy of your letter to Mr
Hunt must have been omitted. a villainous
blow which threatened for a short time to
be fatal. kept me a bed two days, and thus
prevented me from writing. The paper was received
and is now before me - for which I thank you

I am very truly
Yours for Liberty

Josh R. Chandler

Mr. R. M. Patterson

SHIPPED



in good order and well conditioned, by the **TREASURER OF THE MINT**, in and upon the good *Sch.*

David Smith
Capt. Smith

whereof is Master for this present voyage,
and now in the River Delaware, and bound for

Charleston, S.C.

One Keg Cents (\$100)

\$100.

J. W. Wilder

Augusta,

Geo.

Being marked and numbered as in the margin; and to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the

aforsaid Port of *Charleston, S.C.* (the danger of the Seas only excepted.)

unto *M. A. Bartles* or to

his Assigns, ~~as they may~~ Freight for the said Goods. *paid here.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said

hath affirmed to *Three* Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the

others to stand void.

Philadelphia, *Jan. 14, 1851.*

Sch.

Contra. Unknown

For the goods

Wm. Wright

Wm. Pollard Esq

My dear Sir

Mr Chandler of your City has
offered a resolution to enquire into the expediency of reducing the
weight a value of the silver coin of the U.S. - which has been referred to
the Committee on Commerce - ~~It~~ ^{It} appears to be much discussed
of opinion in the Committee on the proper mode of effecting the object of
any action be desirable in the premises - Being desirous to avoid neglect
of your experience - permit me to ask your opinion on this subject?

Respectfully Yours

Wm. Wells

No. of 1st. Jan 19/51

It may not be improper to add, that I am in favor of reducing the
standard - and by reduction in weight only about the same as the
gold standard was reduced in '34 - to 3/10 p. wt. - and in favor
also of carrying 't to 100 -

If you favor the object of the resolution, have you any objection to send
me a paper letter? Very respectfully expressed -

Minist of the United States

18 Jan. 1878

Sir,

I herewith return the letter of Mr. Brady which was enclosed with yours of the 8th

In your request I have written to Mr. Brady in substance of his communication, stating the legal difficulties in the way of exchanging one American coin for another, at the Mint, and suggesting as the only method by which this could be effected in a regular manner, drafted in his favor on our National Fund, payable in gold dollars.

A former communication from me will have shown that inasmuch as this method would be to the Mint, like the method of its transferring upon our National Fund, so important at this time, & also by its requiring a transfer of our savings operations to pieces of much trouble & small value.

Considering the present prospective scarcity of small change, growing out of the enhanced value of silver, it appears to me that it would be at large, & the first effort at all needed, would be justified in requiring that the exact sum due to them shall be tendered in payment. Surely there is no legal obligation to receive, for example, a double eagle in payment of a debt of five cents, and if not, how can any other coin than the present half-dollar? It would be no real hardship to the community to be compelled to keep by them the small change necessary to defray postage.

I shall address the department to morrow in reference to our representations in Mr. May's process affecting the use of silver without blame in its production. But I again & again have since been officially informed that the process is, or is intended to make the slightest examination in regard to it. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
D. M. Patterson,
Director.

Minist of the United States

13 Jan. 1857.

Sir,

Enclosed a letter from Mr. Brady the Postmaster at New York, which was enclosed in your favor of the 8th inst.

I have written to Mr. Brady, suggesting as the only means by which his wants can be supplied from the Mint drafts from our bullion funds, payable in gold dollars. I sincerely hope, however, this course will not be found necessary, since we can ill spare any portion of our bullion funds, & have too large a debt to be exhausting our forces in the supply of such small coins.

Is there any necessity for the Post Offices submitting to this constant drain of silver in change, and swelling the stream of exportations & the profits of the Brokers, when they have the simple remedy in their power of requiring their debtors to tender the exact sum due? Why should not the public provide themselves with the change for the settling of postage dues, rather than by bringing their large money, force the P. Offices to supply them with the small coin for which

Mint of the United States

13 Jan. 1858.

Sir,

I have had referred to me a letter of yours to the
F. C. Department, in which you refer to the want of gold
dollars in your office, and suggest your desire to exchange
for them, at the Mint, American Coins of the larger denominations.

Having been requested by the Department to address
myself to you upon this topic, I have to state that
exchange such as you propose is would infringe on the
fundamental purpose of our organization, which is to
give into the national currency bullion not previously
in that shape.

I can think of but one means by which, in a perfectly
regular manner, we could furnish you with a
Coin, which is by the Treaty left drawing on our
fund for the requisite sum, payable in gold
dollars.

I suggest that method, however, with much reluctance,
because we have already a difficulty in meeting
the regular demand for State Coins, and because, further,
it would involve the diminution of our bullion
fund at a time most unpropitious to our operations.

The difficulty in regard to small change had grown
entirely out of the variance in the value of silver, as
compared with gold, by which it had become profitable

table to hoard & export the more valued metal, silver, & employ gold as a preferable medium in payment of debts. It is evident, therefore, that as long as the present relations of the two metals continue the present scarcity of the silver will remain unabated. It is just as clear, too, that the Mint cannot furnish the remedy, since the ^{silver} deposits which furnish the material of our coinage must continue to diminish. Considering these facts it seems to me that debtors - but, and the Post Offices in particular, will find that the only remedy in their power is to decline receiving any coins in payment of debts, which do not constitute the precise sum due. The obligation of making change is certainly not required by law. Our coins are made legal tenders for the amounts on their face, or for any multiples of those amounts. But there is surely no right to tender a larger piece in payment of a debt for which the law provides a smaller piece. A double eagle may certainly be declined if offered to pay a five cent postage; and if a double eagle then why any other coin, except the exact half dime etc.

Very respectfully

Your faithful servant

M. V. Brady Esq
S. Atty
New York

R. M. Patterson
(Director)

Mint of the United States,

10 Jan'y. 1851.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge your favor of yesterday in which you make some further enquiries of me in relation to the Mint & beg to present the following replies.

1. The new engine horse & boilers are designed to facilitate both our refining and coining. So far as the refining is concerned, this object is secured by affording an ample supply of steam for heating the acid while acting on the mixed separable bullion, and also by securing an additional space for the necessary operations. The coining will be facilitated by enabling us to substitute for the old engine & over cut boiler employed in the rolling & cutting department now a ^{more} powerful one. The new engine has not yet been introduced, but is nearly complete & will be employed without delay. Its power will be 30 horse, the old one which it will replace is 26 horse. We have a small separate engine, for the coining pressed of 10 horse power. - I enclose a copy of my application for the amount necessary to defray our various improvements referred to in my previous letter, together with the accompanying estimates.

2. The coining capacity of the Mint is, I am quite confident, equal to any amount, either in value, or in pieces, which it ever likely to be demanded of it. Our supply of machinery & working space are ample. If any deficiency should ever arise it would be only in our

calling for, & that can be supplied at the shortest notice. Your question, therefore, as to the present coin-
ing capacity of the Mint can only be answered by
stating that it is equal to the demands of the pub-
lic whatever they may be. We proportion our force pro-
portionally to those demands. If a larger coinage in the small
or pieces becomes requisite that force must, of course,
be increased, but as this can always readily be done
we do not look with any apprehension upon the prob-
ability of such an event.

3. The foregoing explanation will make it appa-
rent that, if we have, during the past year, coined
a very large portion of our gold into the larger pieces
it was because in so doing we conformed to the wishes
of the depositors. In respect to the coin which we issue
we ~~always~~ always accommodate the depositors, if they
express a wish on the subject at the time of the depos-
ite. If they are silent, or indifferent we coin the pieces
most convenient to ourselves, which are, of course, those
of the larger denomination. It is proper to observe, how-
ever, that while the supply of the smaller pieces fur-
nished by us has been strictly commensurate with
the demand, yet we experienced some difficulty, during
the last year, in furnishing those pieces with the rapid-
ity that was desired, on account of an insufficient dep-
th of the scales by which the weights of our gold coins
are adjusted before being stamped. This ^{deficiency} ~~deficiency~~ had
already been supplied, and we have issued orders for
a still greater number, to meet any possible demand for small coin.

4. It is frequently a matter with regard to the
time between the receipt of a deposit & its coinage, you
will understand that the melting, assaying, & calibra-
tion of deposits are in this matter more tedious opera-
tions than the mere weighing of our bullion. ^{as received at the Mint} The many
small deposits might be weighed in a day, and the
assaying of several nearly two months in several
instances. But the melting & assaying is only
about at the rate of 70 a day. The weighing at the
same rate, but the calculation of standard weight &
the ready raised ready, is that a deposit made in
weighing may make 4 days work in assaying, making
8 days work in assaying & 6 days work in calibra-
tion. We may add here from 2 to 7 days at the time
necessary before a deposit can be delivered to the
holder & it is not at this or any other of the various
stages of the process, 7 days for the preparation into weight
the discharge of the weight may consume 4 days
more. It is also possible that 20 days not a reasonable
time for the delay in preparing & assaying deposits
for coinage, if the deposits had already been coin-
ed refined 6 days might be deducted.

It is to provide for the delays necessary in
assent to the manufacture of coin that the Govern-
ment has supplied us with a billion fund to
enable us to pay our depositors with promptness
without requiring them to the delays requisite by
the process. The amount required for that pur-
pose, in the United States of new business must of

could be very large, not less, indeed, than three millions. We have received somewhat over a million beyond that sum, but the amount, great as it is, has not sufficed to keep us to the system of prompt payment, so largely have we fallen in arrear from the causes explained in my last letter. It will be our aim to resume prompt payments before many months have elapsed, & then to repay to the Government some portion of the bullion fund, which we have in excess of our ordinary wants.

5. The average delay during the past year between the receipt of a deposit & its payment, was $25\frac{1}{2}$ days. The greatest delay at any one time was 49 days. We are now paying all deposits prior to the 17th ult.

6. From \$250,000 to \$300,000 of silver is necessary in the operations of parting the gold now received. This amount has partly accrued from the portion of our bullion fund originally in silver, partly

from deposits of silver gold, which having been
deposited altogether in gold, left the silver in our
own hands. Our Melter & Refiner is of the impres-
sion that some part of the silver heretofore employed
by him may be spared, & proposes to have it con-
verted into coin. The necessary waste on this silver,
as well as on all the bullion in the hands of the
operative officers is repaired from our ordinary funds

7. We are now settling the Melters & Refiners of gold mastage, so that as to that I cannot speak with precision. We are at such a point, however, as enabled me to state that it will not exceed \$3,500, ^{the entire} this silver mastage is \$1388; total \$31,388. The Carriers gold mastage is \$22,023; silver \$759; total \$22,782. These results, on the very large operations of the past year are very satisfactory, and fall very much within the legal limit.

the legal aspect.

requiring the value of

I could

Your question as to ~~defining~~ ^{defining} the Silver Coin is not
not properly answer without entering on a wide range of discussion which would involve me to much extent
and the ~~redaction~~ ^{redaction} as to ~~the future relations of the~~ ^{the future relations of the}
this ~~letter~~ ^{letter} I subject you to delay in receiving information of more immediate importance to you. I trust, therefore
you will excuse me for postponing any notice of this topic
and ~~postpone~~ ^{postpone} ~~acting~~ ^{acting} in subject you to delay in
receiving information more immediately important
to you.

Very sincerely, & truly yr

Very sincerely, & truly
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Mr. Jas. G. King,
Washington.

June 15 6 weeks

June 15	July 15	43	46	days delay
July 15	Aug. 15	30	41	
Aug. 15	Sept. 1	47	48	
Sept. 1	Sept. 4	27	27	
Sept. 15	Oct. 1	26	20	
Oct. 1	Oct. 7	16	11	
Oct. 15	Oct. 10	15	12	
Oct. 1	Oct. 16	14	17	
Oct. 15	Oct. 16	14	11	
Oct. 1	Oct. 29	28	25	
Oct. 15	Nov. 8	23	21	
Nov. 1	Nov. 20	19	25	
Nov. 15	Dec. 9	23	25	
Dec. 1	Dec. 26	25	25	
Dec. 15	Jan. 10	25	25	
		24	613	20/613 (25.5)
		25		

as 24 : 613 : 1 : 25.5 days average delay
in payment during 1880.

31 Oct. Balance in hand, with M & R, about 332,000

Interest	25,000	Interest	50
Dividends	100	Taxes	20
Profit	100		40
25,100			25
25,100			372
	32,000	Stock Bk. Fund 4,700,000	
	10,000		
	22,000		

Philad: Jan 3. 10th 1851. M^r Negus will please to
deliver the Receipt for the Bag of Gold Dust delivered
to You yesterday, belonging to Theodore Burborg,
and also the two, 5 & 10 Dollar Pieces, packed in the Bag.

This Obedt
Dⁿ M^r Henry Atty -

House of Representatives
Washington June 10 1857

Dr Will Fallsten. Omaha Neb

Dr

I acknowledge with
thankfulness your letter this morning. it was full of
information exactly to the point. Mr Pease's letter
also is quite to the purpose. The question however,
I have already told you, is not likely to be decided on its
merits - but upon "equivalents".

With many thanks for your attention
I am Dear Sir
Yours O. S. Senard

Josh Chandler

Ministry of the United States

Jan. 9, 1857.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 8th in which you inquire into the reasons which have induced so large a proportion of double eagles during the past year.

In reply I have to state that in the denomination of coin struck by us we always conform to the expressed wishes of the depositors; where they express no preference for any particular coin, we prepare the pieces which most conform to our own convenience.

Double eagles are of course less trouble to cut than the smaller pieces, and to the community at large are highly convenient. By our large coinage of this denomination we have subordinated both the interests of the public & the Mint.

The only other gold coin demanded by our depositors are the quarter-eagles & dollar pieces, and the pressure for these pieces had only arisen within a few months past. On the occurrence of this demand we immediately made preparations for and

increased issue of these pieces, and have it in
our power to supply the demand as far as it
is made known to us.

The supply of these small coins furnished by
us is almost altogether to the Banks, which have
become alarmed at the increasing scarcity of sil-
ver, and desire to substitute the small gold here.
For the quarter-eagles are an unexceptionable
piece, but the gold dollars are much disliked
by the community, and as I think for valid
reasons.

I wish distinctly to impress upon you, in
the strongest terms which I can employ, that the
capacity of this Mint for coinage is competent
to any portable or possible demand which may
be made upon it. Whether we shall coin one
million or a hundred million, whether double-
eagles, or an equal proportion of all pieces, is simply
a question of more or less hands. We have machi-
nery enough, steam enough, & room enough. For
the present demands of the public we have hands
enough, and should more be needed they are
only too ready to be had.

To illustrate this matter, and at the same time
to respond to one of your questions, the present
force in the Coining department is competent to
a coinage of \$18,000,000 in gold, if we strike an
equal value in each of the denominations of
gold pieces, but were we called upon to coin
\$50,000,000 keeping up the same proportion of
pieces, that is issuing \$10,000,000 in each gold piece,
it would only be necessary for us to introduce 50
additional females into the service of the adjusting
room. Our suppositions in regard to the proportions
of pieces in the Coinage would, however, never be re-
alized, since in a precious metal like gold the
larger pieces will always be most in demand.

The difficulties at the Mint have arisen alto-
gether from a deficiency in our refining capaci-
ty. Happily this is now supplied, and we are,
I believe fully competent to all demands which
may be made upon us.

I enclose a memorandum from our Chief
Coiner.

Very respectfully,
R. M. Patterson,

Director

Mr. J. R. Chandler,

*Hall of the American Philosophical Society
Philad.^a January 31, 1856.*

Sir,
I have received your favour of yesterday, informing me that I have
been designated as one of the Special Commissioners to attend the Annual Essay
at the Meeting, which is to be held on the 10th of February next.

Permit me, in reply, to assure you that I feel highly honoured by
this unexpected appointment, which I accept with pleasure, and hope to be
able to attend at the time designated for the Essay.

Most respectfully and truly yours &c.

Chas. B. Fiske

Dr. R. M. Patterson.

Mint of the United States

30 Jan. 1857.

Sr. A. M.

Sir,

Your telegraphic despatch enquiring "the indebtedness of the Mint now, & if large why" has been just received.

The indebtedness of the Mint may be classed under three heads.

First, that is deposits for bullion of which the value has been ascertained by assay, and which therefore, had we means, would be payable. This amount is \$4,720,462, and embraces all the ascertained debt of the Mint to depositors.

Second, there are deposits still unassayed & on or uncalculated, of which they value is therefore not determined. This amount may be estimated at about \$1,300,000, embracing deposits made in the past nine days.

Third, there is a government deposit made to secure prompt payments to depositors. This amount must, under the most favorable circumstances, be very large. Three years ago when our deposits were but trifling it amounted to nearly a million of dollars; now it is \$4,841,150; and as long as the present rate of deposits continues it cannot be very much less than that sum, not less certainly than \$3,000,000.

The ascertained debt due to depositors (\$4,720,462) and the mass of our bullion fund beyond \$200,000 (say \$1,000,000)

constitute together the whole arrear which may be attributed to the embarrassments growing out of the circumstances of the last two years, the total being ~~the~~ ^{but} a half million. That a large billion fund should be required, and that some delays should occur in the determination of deposits, are now, when nearly a million of dollars are sometimes received in a single day, unavoidable.

You ask why our indebtedness is large. In other letters to you I have gone into details on this subject; I will now only reply that it is because while we have been required, within two years to enlarge our refining capacity from one hundred thousand to over six millions a month, or more than sixty fold, amidst a constant pressure of deposits almost never before equalled. That the changes needful for so extensive an enlargement have been so long delayed, and any indebtedness to our depositors should have been the consequence, are causes of regret. Now at last they are completed, and I feel assured that with the month now about to close I shall be relieved of any necessity for the resort to estimates or conjectures, by pointing to the more satisfactory test of what is actually done.

With great esteem,

Faithfully yours

Sam. J. R. Chandler

Mint of the United States

5 Feby 1856.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 2^d inst. in which you request my opinion of your proposition relative to the coinage of dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars of a mixture of gold & silver.

As a means of forming a judgment on such a measure I have had two planchets prepared; one containing a mixture in which the gold and silver are present in equal value; the other, containing equal quantities of those metals. The larger planchet (No. 1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 163.6 \\ 149 \\ \hline 119 \\ 190.40 \end{array}$$

Phil'a & New York Steam Transp. Co.
Wm. M. Baird & Co. Agents, 44 South Wharves.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan'y 30* 185*1*
To SWIFTSURE LINE, Dr.

W. S. Minis
For Freight from New York, on *My Prop. Co's cargo of 252*
1080 lbs
Pd by Minis when
discharge was rec'd & the
amt. deducted from bill
on settlement G.P.B.

Received payment, for the proprietors, *Feb. 13, '51.*
Amley

Barge *Delaware*

Dr. S. C. M.

I have just finished my speech;
- Mr. King will tomorrow say that the
madness of the meat is four millions
- and that will upset my argument -
- Let me know the madness (about the
dun) - if you can not reply, by mail to my
Telegraphic dispatch, please answer
by telegraph ^{tomorrow} ~~the~~ ^{the} morning. Let me
know why I suppose large animals.
Mr. King will tomorrow speaking freely
at 12 O'Clock - and I want to
stop him off.

Yours in much haste

Lord Mansfield

Dr. Wm. Ballou

The Magnetic Telegraph Company,

MORSE LINE.

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,

Connecting with the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Morse's Telegraphs.

TO THE TELEGRAPHING PUBLIC.

Please write plainly; enclose address; give day, month, year, and number of the party addressed; to whom it should be sent; and give address where your signature is charged for notice and signature. The above is for your safety as well as our convenience.

Office in Philadelphia, Quincey Granite Building, 101 Chestnut St.

Office in BALTIMORE..... No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, South Gay st.

Office in WASHINGTON..... Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite National Hotel.

Office in NEW YORK..... No. 2 Hanover street, opposite to Beaver st.

By Telegraph, dated *Philadelphia May 20 1851.*

Rec'd, Philadelphia, *1851* o'clock *11* min. *P.M.*

To *J. Robt. M. Patterson.*

*At the Mint or
at corner of Locusts
Vaughan St.*

*About what is the
indebtedness of the Mint
now & if larger why answer
by this evenings mail or
by telegraph or both I
must know tomorrow
noon
J. R. Chandler
28/84 m. r.*

Mint of the United States
30 Jan. 1857.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your proposition to furnish the
Mint with scales for the adjustment of gold coins.

A few weeks since we should have been glad to avail ourselves of
your service, but we have now under contract a sufficient number of
these scales to supply any probable wants, and expect to receive them
within a few weeks from that time.

Very respectfully yours,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Charles Chase, Esq.
16 Allen St.
New York.

Charleston Aug 29 1862

Dear Sir

I received your
polite letter which had
enabled me to satisfy
our Gold Debt Contractors
I do not find any great
variations between your
plans & our minting & payors
here - There appears to have
been more delay of paying
out at the mint of late. This
of importance in order to keep
a mint from New York that
the mint should pay out as fast
as possible with new money
the Gold Dollars the Treasuries are
all we want - we have here

Shipping large ^{amount} of Am Gold
to New Orleans which
leads our Banks to fear
they may want gold and
has tightened our money market
wherever he showed as soon
as the mint pay again freely
you may expect 2 or 3 millions
more gold sent by steamers to
arrive & help I am

Very Respect

Yours obediently

Saml J. Parker

1. Be it enacted ^{provided} That from the ~~time~~ ^{period} hereinafter designated, the weight of the quarter-dollar, or pieces of twenty-five cents, shall be ninety ^{five} grains and ~~three~~ ^{five-eighths} ~~fourths~~ of a grain; the weight of the dime, or pieces of ten cents, shall be thirty ^{eight} grains and one ^{fourth} of a grain; the weight of the half dime, or piece of five cents, shall be ~~eighteen~~ ^{nineteen} grains and ~~three~~ ^{one-eighth} ~~quarters~~ of a grain; and that the said coins shall be legal tenders of payment, according to their nominal value for any sum less than one dollar.

2. Be it enacted ^{That} it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the Mint, under the instructions of the Director, to purchase silver bullion, which shall be deposited by the said Treasurer for coinage into the pieces of twenty-five, ten & five cents; and that the said coins when received, may be delivered ^{by him} in exchange for their legal equivalent ^{gold or silver coin of the United States} in other money, to any persons who shall apply for them: provided, that the sum asked for be not less than ^{ten dollars} ~~one hundred dollars~~ and that it be not so great as is his judgment to ~~interfere with the capacity of the Mint to supply other applicants.~~ ^{be determined by the Director, and that it be not so great as is his judgment to interfere with the capacity of the Mint to supply other applicants.}

3. Be it ^{enacted} That the said coins may, at the discretion of the Director, be delivered in any of the principal cities of the United States at the cost of the Mint for transportation.

4. Be it ^{enacted} That the money which shall be received in exchange for the said coins shall be a fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mint which shall be used in the purchase of silver bullion to be converted into said coins, and to pay the expenses of their transportation; and if there be a surplus the same shall be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of the Mint.

5. Be it ^{enacted} That until the said fund shall have accumulated by the sales hereinafter authorized, and whenever, for other reasons it may be convenient, it shall be lawful to apply such portion of the Contingent Fund of the Mint as may be needful in the purchase of the silver bullion required for the purposes of this act, the amount of which shall be afterwards reimbursed to said fund. ^{And it shall, further, be lawful to employ in the bullion the coinage of said pieces any silver in the Bullion Fund of the Mint which}

Distance
plane
dashed the
salt

as herein authorized.

(Restricted)

8. Be it R. That to provide for any deficiency in the means of for

9. Be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall be in force from and

$$\begin{array}{r} 814 \\ 44 \end{array}$$

57727

06

254 01

250

$$\frac{2484}{2484} = \frac{2484}{2484}$$

The Silver Coinage Bill.

In Congress, on Tuesday, Mr. Hunter,
of the Committee on Finance, to whom the
subject was referred, reported the following
bill, which was read and passed to a second
reading:

A Bill, supplementary of existing laws relative to
the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half
dime.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That from the period hereinafter
designated, the weight of the half dollar, or piece
of fifty cents, shall be one hundred and ninety
grains and two-eighths of a grain; the weight of
the quarter dollar, or piece of twenty-five cents,
shall be ninety-five grains and five-eighths of a
grain; the weight of the dime, or piece of ten cents,
shall be thirty-eight grains and one-fourth of a
grain; the weight of the half dime, or piece of five
cents, shall be nineteen grains and one-eighth of a
grain; and that the said coins shall be legal tenders
of payment, according to their nominal value, for
any sum less than five dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall
be lawful for the treasurer of the mint, under the
instructions of the director, to purchase silver bull-
ion, which shall be delivered by the said treasurer
for coinage into pieces of fifty, twenty-five, ten, and
five cents; and that the said coins, when received,
may be delivered by him, in exchange for their
legal equivalent in other gold or silver coins of the
United States, to any person who shall apply for
them: Provided, That the sum asked for shall not
be less than one dollar.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said
coins may, at the discretion of the director, be
delivered in any of the principal cities and towns
of the United States at the cost of the mint for
transportation.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the money
which shall be received in exchange for the
said coins shall be a fund in the hands of the trea-
surer of the mint, which shall be used in the pur-
chase of silver bullion, to be converted into said
coins, and to pay the expenses of their transpor-
tation, and if there be a surplus the same shall be
appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of
the mint.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That until the
said fund shall have accumulated by the sales here-
in authorized, and whenever, for other reasons, it
may be convenient, it shall be lawful to apply such
portion of the contingent fund of the mint as may
be needed, in the purchase of this act, the amount of
which shall afterwards be reimbursed to that fund;
and it shall further be lawful to employ, in the
coinage of said pieces, any silver in the bullion
fund of the mint which may conveniently be spared,
and to sell the coins which shall be derived there-
from, conformably to the terms of this act. Pro-
vided, that from the proceeds of such sales the
legal value of the silver thus withdrawn, estimated
in dollars, shall be restored to the bullion fund
aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no depo-
sits for coinage into the half dollar, quarter dollar,
dime, and half dime, shall hereafter be received
other than those made by the treasurer of the mint
as herein authorized.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the pro-
visions of this act are hereby extended to the
branch mint at New Orleans, and to the officers
there.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, to pro-
vide for any deficiency in the means for procuring
silver to be coined under the terms of this act, there
is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any
moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated,
to the mint of the United States at Philadelphia,
the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and a like sum
to the branch mint at New Orleans.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act
shall be in force from and after the first day of
April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Minist of the United States
29th Jan. 1857.

*real pressure of correspondence, de-
voted presented one form replying, ad-
v, to your letter asking my views rela-
tively reducing the value of the silver
and, however, present a few brief con-
siderations on the subject, and offer to your no-
tice a bill which I have prepared,
your request, as in my judgment
to effect the purposes in view.
of scarcity of silver circulation, and
of interfering some legislative reme-
dies with the State of things, are
it is unnecessary to debate. It
seems, on the proximate cause of our
difficulties seem to be required.*

*It is known that gold silver, like all
of human labor, are subject to varia-
tions, both in relation to each other and
to the value of things. The same weight of gold will
purchase a greater quantity of silver, any more than for
quantity of cotton or wool.*

*Law declares, therefore, that the weight
of standard gold contained in the eagle shall*

Minist of the United States
29th Jan. 1857.

Dear Sir,

The unusual pressure of correspondence, during the past week prevented me from replying, as I had promised, to your letter asking my views relative to the expediency of reducing the value of the silver coin. I shall now, however, present a few brief considerations upon the subject, and offer to your notice the form of a bill which I have prepared, conformably to your request, as in my judgment best adapted to effect the purposes in view.

The growing scarcity of silver circulation, and the propriety of interposing some legislative remedy to arrest the evils of this state of things, are points on which it is unnecessary to dilate. A few remarks, however, on the proximate cause of our present difficulties seem to be required.

It is well known that gold & silver, like all other products of human labor, are subject to variations in value, both in relation to each other & to other commodities. The same weight of gold will not, in the nature of things, permanently exchange for the same quantity of silver, any more than for the same quantity of cotton or wool.

When the law declares, therefore, that the weight of standard gold contained in the eagle shall

be the permanent equivalent of the weight of standard silver contained in ten silver dollars, it states what the experience of a few years invariably contradicts. There is no more reason to expect a uniformity of a fixed relation between certain amounts of gold & silver, than there is to expect the same between silver & zinc, lead & iron, coke & wood.

This indisputable truth had not, however, been thought sufficiently weighty to prevent the adoption, in our own & other countries of the policy of a double standard of money, whereby gold & silver are both coinage, have a certain fixed value, by law, relatively to each other, and are made legal tender at those values, in payment of debts of any amount. It was shown that these metals were both admirably adapted to serve the purpose of money, the one being suited to indicate small values, the other for large ones. They, therefore, were coined, & the values fixed, by law, to conform to the actual ^{market} values of the metals for the time being.

It is easy to see what, under such circumstances, would be the effect of a change in the intrinsic value of either of the metals coined. If gold should become more valuable than it was when the law established its value relatively to silver, the price of silver in the meanwhile being unchanged, a variation would immediately occur between the value in fact & the value in law of the gold coin. The Eagle would be worth ten silver dollars, & something more.

such a state of things the tendency is to offer the
less valuable commodity, silver, in payment, the
gold being gradually withdrawn from circulation, &
exported. If silver should rise in price, the
reverse effect is produced: the tendency is to with-
draw silver from circulation and export it or otherwise
employ it so as to profit by the enhancement in its
market price, as bullion, over that which it had in
use, as coin. I assume, of course, that these consequences
take place only where coinage is executed, as
with us, without charge, so that the coin had no
special value from its manufactured condition.

Both the effects above indicated have, as you
know, actually occurred in our national experi-
ence. Prior to 1834 the gold coin was intrinsically
worth more than its legal valuation. Accordingly
it disappeared from our currency. Now, the gold
is overvalued by law, silver is worth more than its
established equivalent in gold coins. The contraction
in the silver currency is a necessary consequence.

As long as the policy of a double-standard
is adhered to the only remedy for these inevitable
effects is in a readjustment, from time to time,
of the legal values of the gold & silver coins, so as
to conform them to the actual market values of
the bullions of which they are constituted. Such
was an adjustment, in 1834, and effectual in decum-
ing the circulation of our gold coins, and a like
remedy is now proposed to restore our silver circulation.

of there were any reason to suppose that a re-adjustment of our present silver coins based upon the present relative value of that metal to gold, would be permanent, the remedy would be unquestionable; but from the considerations already advanced this appears almost impossible. I think any steps which are taken should look, not to the continuance, but to the abandonment of the policy of a double-standard.

I confess that there are some difficulties in determining which of the metals, gold or silver, should be adopted as the sole standard of money, provided the introduction of such be thought expedient. Many improved arguments, looking to the increasing product of gold in the few past years, and apprehensive of a progressive deterioration in the intrinsic value of that metal, are very averse to its introduction as a standard. Silver, on the other hand, from the steadiness of its production, appears less subject to variations & therefore better fitted for that purpose.

If silver should be adopted as a legal standard, and the valuation now given to the gold piece as a standard of payment should be withdrawn, the consequence would be that the eagle would be refused as equivalent to two dollars, since, estimated by the standard ^{gold} silver, it is worth but nine dollars & seventy-eight cents; the tendency to export silver, growing out of its legal undervaluation relative to gold would be checked, and the artificial circulation of gold, due to its overvaluation by law would also cease.

If, on the other hand, gold should be adopted as the legal tender, there would be no impediment to the circulation of our silver coins at a rate of valuation due to their intrinsic price. The dollar would pass for 102 or 103 cents, the half dollar & the smaller coins at proportional rates.

The obvious inconvenience, however, of small premiums or discounts, in the ordinary transactions of commerce, upon money of so little value as our silver coins, suggests the propriety, in case gold should be introduced as sole legal tender, of introducing the British system relative to the silver coins.

By this system the silver coins are intrinsically worth less than their nominal value. The shilling instead of containing silver worth, at the market rate, one twentieth of a pound sterling in gold, is really worth about ten per cent less. The other pieces are proportionately reduced. The coins are prepared by the government & sold to the community for gold or bank notes without any discount for their legal depreciation; the profit being retained by the state. It is, in all essential respects, the system now pursued by ourselves, with reference to the copper coinage; and is also extensively adopted in the countries of Europe & in North America.

Under such an arrangement although the silver coins are not made legal tender, except for small sums, and are depreciated in their use...

intrinsic value, it is found that their circulation is permanently established. The currency of our own cent, worth very much less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of a dollar, & of the more Spanish pieces, whose value even an excessive reduction in small coins does not affect their acceptance with the community. And while this is true, it is also obvious that the exportation of such pieces will never begin until, either the price of silver has risen, or that the intrinsic ^{or} nominal value of the coin corresponds, or ^{rather} other countries shall, by law or custom, recognize them at the valuation of the country by which they were issued.

If gold should be established as the ~~sole~~ legal tender for all sums, the system to which I have referred should be applied, in my judgment, to our whole silver coinage. But if silver should be the prepared standard, ^{or retained permanently with gold} must all our silver coin be placed on the same footing, made of full value, and legal tender for all sums, or should it not be sufficient to prepare only the dollars & perhaps the half-dollar of full standard, reduce the weight of the smaller coin, and introduce as to them the policy which has been just described? I am quite clear that it should. It is obviously of the highest importance that this part of our currency should be preserved, if possible from all the hazards of exportation, melting, or hoarding, and in slight circulation, by law, will no longer effect this object.

Under the circumstances in which we are now placed, it has appeared to me that the most feasible course open to us is to reduce the weights of the quarter-dollar, dime & half-dime, and imprint a national sign upon their coinage which shall enable them to us as a domestic currency. I could not recommend a reduction in the whole series of our silver coins so as to conform their legal value exactly to their market value, since it would be but another attempt, & a precedent, for the retention of the dual standard, to which there are such mighty objections. Nor, on the other hand, is the time propitious for the selection of a single standard, since we are now, probably, passing through a crisis which will afford us invaluable knowledge in determining which of the precious metals should be adopted. If the present influx of gold should continue, & a progressive deterioration in the intrinsic value of $\$$ it should be the consequence, we should have cause of regret were it selected as the sole standard money. Should its value, however, prove steady, there are many strong, perhaps preponderant, reasons in favor of its adoption. Upon the whole, it is perhaps most prudent that whatever steps are taken should be consistent with whatever policy relative to our legal tenders may be hereafter adopted; whether that policy be to establish, as such, gold, or silver, or both concurrently, as at present. The late Spoon-

for your consideration appears to me to conform
to this view, and without further preliminary, I
shall now briefly explain its provisions.

The first section provides for reductions in the
present weights of the quarter-dollar, dime, & half-dime,
by which they are diminished in value about 7 per cent,
below the present mint rate. As that rate is about
three per cent above the market rate, the true reduction
imposed is therefore but four per cent, leaving the half-
dime intrinsically worth about 4 cents & eight mills, the
dime about 9 cents & six mills, the quarter dollar about 24
cents. This reduction, although it will I believe secure
the permanence of the small currency, and give due
profit to the government, is but trifling compared with
what has been adopted in other instances. In Great
Britain it is ten per cent, and in other countries has
been carried as high as 24 per cent. On the small
Spanish pieces the reduction, by near, is from 18 per
cent in the small pieces, to 7 1/2 per cent in the larger,
yet it is probably their worn appearance & value, & not
their loss in intrinsic value, which renders them un-
acceptable as a currency. The proposed reduction appears
therefore, unquestionable, and I am glad to find that
it essentially corresponds with that suggested by your
draft, namely 6 2/3 per cent.

The sections following, from the 2^d to the 8th inclusive,
have for their object to commit the supply of these small
coins to the government, through the agency of the Treas-
urer of the Mint, precisely according to the plan which

[Handwritten text on a separate piece of paper, partially visible at the top left of the page.]

had always been accepted to secure the circulation of
paper coin. The Treasurer is required to purchase
the bullion to be coined, and to sell the coin, ^{at the} ~~of the~~ ^{of the} ~~of the~~
may be required, for their equivalents in other money,
which gold, or the large silver coin. He is authorized
also to pay the expenses of distributing these coins in
different cities. The cost of the bullion, & the expenses
of distribution, will, when the system is permanently
organized, be defrayed by the sale of the coin from
which at the commencement, however, recourse
must be had to our Contingent Bullion Funds
for this purpose, & provision is made for that
effect.

The 7th section extends the act to the Branch
Mints at New Orleans. The Mints at Charlotte
& Dahlonega are, under the present laws, con-
fined to the coinage of gold. It would perhaps
be expedient, at some future time, to require
them to coin the small ^{silver} pieces under the pro-
visions of this act.

The 8th section makes small appropriations
supplied in case the means of procuring the
bullion for coinage shall not otherwise be
sufficient. Properly speaking these appropria-
tions are but advances, to be remunerated
from the proceeds of the sale of ~~the~~ silver.

The 9th & last section provides that the

and shall go in force on the 1st of April next.
Henceforward Congress should be to its pos-
sible that appears to me the earliest possible
day that could be selected.

No provision has been made relative to
the small coins now in circulation, nor do I
think any is necessary. There is nothing in the
law to impair ^{either} their intrinsic or legal value. Be-
cause the new pieces, of less weight, are declared to
be of the same value as the old ones (to a limited
extent), it does not follow that the old coins have
been thereby depreciated. They are as valuable under
the proposed law as they are under the present. It
is worthy of remark, likewise, that as compared
with the dimes & half dimes of old coinage, which
have been subjected to wear, the new coins ~~are~~
not materially ^{diminished} in their intrinsic value ~~for~~
the debt.

I much, in conclusion, express my firm be-
lief that the introduction of the system I have pro-
posed with reference to our small coinage will
be permanently effective in securing in circula-
tion that most important part of our currency.
The future probable condition of the silver market will
encourage their exportation, or raise them to a premium.
They will always be most valuable as currency & will
be retained as such. Very faithfully yours

Wm. J. Phillips Moniz.

A Bill amendatory of the existing laws relating to the quarter-dollar, dime and half-dime.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted, that from the period hereinafter designated, the weight of the quarter dollar, or piece of twenty-five cents shall be twenty-five grains and five-eighths of a grain; the weight of the dime, or piece of ten cents shall be thirty-eight grains and one-fourth of a grain; the weight of the half-dime or piece of five cents shall be nineteen grains and one-eighth of a grain; and that the said coins shall be legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sum less than one dollar.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the Mint, under the instructions of the Director, to purchase silver bullion which shall be deposited by the said Treasurer for coinage into pieces of twenty-five, ten, and five cents; and that the said coins, when received, may be delivered by him in exchange for their legal equivalent in other gold or silver coin of the United States, to any person who shall apply for them; provided, that the sum so delivered shall not be less than ten dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the said coins may, at the discretion of the Director, be delivered in any of the principal cities

and fund of the United States at the cost of the
mint for transportation.

Sec. IV. And be it further enacted, That the
money which shall be received in exchange for the
said coins shall be a fund in the hands of the
Treasurer of the Mint, which shall be used in the
purchase of silver bullion to be converted into said
coins, and to pay the expense of their transpor-
tation; and if there be a surplus, the same shall
be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses
of the Mint.

Sec. V. And be it further enacted, That until
the said fund shall have accumulated by the sale
herein authorized, and whenever for other reasons
it may be convenient, it shall be lawful to apply
such portion of the Contingent Fund of the Mint
may be available, in the purchase of the silver bul-
lion required for the purposes of this act, the am-
ount of which shall be afterwards re-included to
that fund. And it shall further be lawful to
employ, in the coinage of said pieces, any silver
in the Bullion Fund of the Mint, which may be
conveniently be spared, and to ^{sell} ~~withhold~~ the coins,
which shall be desired therefrom, conformably to
the terms of this act, provided, that from the pro-
ceeds of such sales the legal value of the silver
thus ^{estimated in value} withdrawn, shall be restored to the Bullion
Fund aforesaid.

Sec. VI. And be it further enacted, That no de-
posited for coinage into the quarter dollar, dime,
or half-dime shall hereafter be received, other
than those made by the Treasurer of the Mint
as herein authorized.

Sec. VII. And be it further enacted, That the
provisions of this act are hereby extended to the
Branch Mint at New Orleans & to the Officers
thereof.

Sec. VIII. And be it further enacted, That to
provide for any deficiency in ~~from~~ the means for
procuring silver to be coined under the terms of
this act, there is hereby appropriated, for that
purpose, out of any moneys in the Treasury not
otherwise appropriated, to the Mint of the United
States, at Philadelphia, the sum of thirty thou-
sand dollars, and a like sum to the Branch
Mint at New Orleans.

Sec. IX. And be it further enacted, That this
act shall be in force from and after the first
day of April A.D. 1857.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia 27th Jan'y 1851.

Sir,

In compliance with the 2^d order of the Mint Act of Jan. 18th 1837, I have the honor to make a report to you of the operations of the Mint & Branch Mints during the past year.

The coinage of the principal Mint, in 1850, amounted to \$27,758,445¹/₂ in gold, \$409,600 in silver, and \$44,467¹/₂ in copper coin, and was composed of 19,039,535 pieces. The deposits for coinage amounted to \$33,149,858 in gold, & \$632,628 in silver.

The coinage at the New Orleans Branch Mint amounted to \$3,619,000 in gold, and \$1,458,500 in silver coin, composed of 4,404,500 pieces. The deposits were \$4,647,315 in gold, and \$1,205,413 in silver.

The coinage at Charlotte amounted to \$347,791 in gold, composed of 79,705 pieces. The deposits were \$320,289 in gold.

The coinage at Dahlonega amounted to \$250,502 in gold, composed of 64,480 pieces. The deposits amounted to \$247,698 in gold.

The coinage at the four Mints was \$33,972,306, comprising \$31,981,738¹/₂ in gold, \$1,886,100 in silver, and \$44,467¹/₂ in copper coin, and composed of 14,588,220 pieces. The total deposits were \$39,944,211.

separation from the California gold. Of the deposits
of gold received, only about one thirty fifth
part was in foreign coin or bullion. The remain-
der, amounting to \$36,938,314 was of United States
production, of which \$36,273,097 were from California
mines. The entire receipts from that source, from the
discovery of the mines to the close of 1850, were \$42,469,750.

A comparison of the deposits & coinage of gold, at
the Philadelphia & New Orleans Mints, exhibits large
uncovered balances at the close of the past year, the
latter \$1,028,315. I feel it to be my duty to present
a brief, and very general, explanation of the causes
to which this circumstance is to be attributed.

Prior to the discovery of the California mines, the
deposits at the and the New Orleans Mint were
almost entirely in foreign coin, which, being already
refined, were fit to pass into ingots for coinage with-
out any other preparation than a proper adminis-
tration to bring them to our own standard. The ap-
propriate and coinage arrangements were quite
simple for converting into our own money any
possible amount of deposits of this character.

California gold, however, contains a large pro-
portion of silver, above one ninth of the mass being
in that metal. This is much more than we
are allowed by law to leave in the gold coin
or alloy. A separation of the superfluous silver
therefore became necessary.

of which \$38,365,160 were in gold, and \$16,220,000 in silver.

I refer you to certain tables which are annexed to this report for statistics relating to the operations of the Mint in the past & former years. Table A exhibits, in detail, the deposits & coinage during the past year. Table B exhibits details of the coinage from the organization of the several Mints. Table C shows the total deposits of gold bullion of United States production, together with the sources whence they were derived.

From these tables it may be perceived that the operations of the Mint during the past year have been unprecedented in our history. The largest coinage before executed were in 1847 & 1848, the total amount, at all the Mints, being, in the former year, \$22,657,672, and in the latter year \$11,967,830. But the coinage of 1850 exceeded that of 1847 by over \$11,000,000, and was nearly three times that of 1843. At the Philadelphia Mint the coinage of the past year was nearly twice that of 1847, and over four times that of 1843.

The increase in the proportion of our gold to our silver deposits, and the enormous amount of the former derived from the mines of the United States, are deserving of special notice. Of the bullion received the silver comprised less than a twentieth part of the whole value; and even of this small proportion as much as one-eighth was derived by

This department of labor, although, ^{as found, generally,} in other countries, no part of the functions of their Mints, has been made obligatory upon the Mints of our own country. Separating or refining departments had accordingly been organized, upon a scale quite moderate, indeed, but much more than sufficient for all the business of that kind prior to the influx of the California gold.

The refinery of the Philadelphia Mint, at the close of 1848, when the first shipments from California were received was capable of separating about \$100,000 per month of argentiferous gold bullion. Since then, the amount of that bullion received had gone on increasing, month by month, until it reached the sum of \$4,600,000 in December last.

To meet the demands thus made upon us, very extensive enlargements became necessary, and have been effected, in the refining department of the Mint. By arrangements now on the point of completion, the capacity of this establishment for refining will have reached to from six to seven millions of dollars per month, by the separating process now in use.

This large increase of power had not been attained without many necessary delays and interruptions in the progress of our work, while the stream of our deposits was constantly on the increase, so that although the changes indicated were prosecuted with the greatest energy, we have not been able

to avoid the accumulation of the large uncirculated
sums to which I have referred.

There is no reason to doubt, however, that with
the means now at our disposal, and such for
the enlargements as are in our power, the Mint
will be enabled, in a few months, both to free its
own prompt payments of all future deposits.

At the New Orleans Mint, difficulties analo-
gous to our own have been sustained, with some
others to which we have not been subjected. There
is no reason, however, to doubt the competency of
that Mint to any coinage which is likely to be
demanded of it.

In the coining department of the Mint, no
changes of a marked character were required. In
consequence of the increasing demand for the small
or gold coins, we have, however, found it necessary
to add largely to the adjusting force, whose duty
it is to test the weights of the separate pieces, be-
fore they are struck. At the suggestion of the Chief
Coiner, I authorized him to employ females for
this purpose, the labor being entirely suited to
their capacity. Nearly fifty have already been in-
troduced into that service, and the number will
be still further increased. We are consequently
enabled, in addition to the necessary supply of

the larger pieces, to extend very greatly our coinage of the smaller gold pieces, with a view to meet the deficiency created by the withdrawal of silver from circulation.

It is proper that I should state, to prevent misapprehension, that the discrepancy between the deposits & coinage of silver, at the Philadelphia Mint, is apparent only. The amount of these deposits stated as of United States produce, is constituted, almost altogether, of the silver contained in the California gold; which, though credited in full to the depositor, is subject to certain charges growing out of the expense of its separation, the net amount only being included in the payment of the deposits. Some portion of this silver is, likewise, retained in the refinery, it being indispensably necessary as a material in the process of separating mixed bullion at present adopted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

Sr/

The President of the
United States.

D. Coinage of the Mints. (continued)

2. Branch Mint at New Orleans.

GOLD COINAGE

Year	Double eagles pieces	Eagles pieces	Half eagles pieces	Quarter eagles pieces	Dollars pieces
1838					
1839				17,246	
1840			32,500	26,200	
1841		4,500	6,450	7,150	
1842		27,500	16,400	17,800	
1843		1,350,000	179,078	290,000	
1844		116,700	36,200		
1845		47,500	41,000		
1846		81,750	57,000	66,000	
1847		371,500	12,000	124,000	
1848		35,500			
1849		23,900			200,000
1850	141,000	57,500		84,000	14,000
Total	141,000	1,143,592	709,925	634,528	229,000

SILVER COINAGE

Year	Dollars pieces	Half Dollars pieces	Quarter Dollars pieces	Dimes pieces	Half cents pieces
1838				200,000	36,000
1839		115,000		690,000	460,000
1840		815,000	426,100	1,241,000	909,000
1841		367,000	452,500	2,007,500	875,000
1842		757,000	769,000	1,950,000	350,000
1843		2,266,000	511,000	150,000	
1844		2,005,000	740,000		220,000
1845		2,094,000		230,000	
1846	59,000	2,304,000			
1847		2,554,000	368,000		
1848		3,180,000			400,000
1849		2,310,000		300,000	140,000
1850	40,000	2,456,000	412,000	510,000	690,000
Total	99,000	21,465,000	3,615,600	7,200,500	4,219,000

TOTAL COINAGE

Year	Ratio current number	Value of gold dollars	Value of silver dollars	Total value current dollars
1838	240,000		22,200	22,200
1839	1,252,346	43,368	149,500	192,868
1840	3,449,800	228,000	683,576	911,576
1841	3,660,000	94,700	801,125	895,825
1842	4,089,500	404,500	813,200	1,217,700
1843	3,580,100	3,371,000	1,271,500	4,642,500
1844	3,448,900	3,010,000	1,198,500	4,208,500
1845	2,412,500	680,000	1,070,000	1,750,000
1846	2,568,700	1,272,800	1,211,000	2,483,800
1847	3,657,500	6,065,000	1,254,000	7,319,000
1848	3,515,500	351,500	1,620,000	2,322,500
1849	2,988,900	454,000	1,192,000	1,646,000
1850	1,404,500	3,619,000	1,456,500	5,075,500
Total	39,600,146	19,620,868	12,687,200	32,308,068

B. Coinage of the Mints. (Continued)

3. Branch Mint at Charlotte, N.C.

GOLD COINAGE				TOTAL COINAGE	
Year	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Gold Dollars	Number	Value in Dollars
1833	12,506	7,594		20,100	84,165.00
1834	23,267	15,173		41,640	162,767.50
1835	15,924	12,534		31,521	127,065.00
1836	21,467	10,281		31,748	133,087.50
1837	27,480	8,642		36,122	159,065.00
1838	24,353	26,096		70,449	287,065.00
1839	23,641	11,622		65,263	267,210.00
1840					
1841	12,995	4,526		14,803	76,995.00
1842	54,151	23,226		107,377	471,520.00
1843	64,472	16,788		81,260	324,330.00
1844	64,623	10,220	11,634	86,477	351,299.00
1845	60,871	9,148	6,866	76,885	347,771.50
Total	462,310	187,732	18,600	648,642	2,729,450.00

4. Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Geo.

GOLD COINAGE				TOTAL COINAGE	
Year	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Gold Dollars	Number	Value in Dollars
1833	20,553			20,553	102,915.00
1834	18,739	13,674		32,613	128,550.00
1835	23,576	3,532		27,428	128,310.00
1836	20,695	4,164		24,859	113,515.00
1837	59,608	4,643		64,251	309,647.50
1838	98,450	36,209		134,659	552,772.50
1839	89,054	17,332		106,386	481,600.00
1840	90,627	19,463		110,090	501,795.00
1841	50,274	17,303		67,577	269,727.50
1842	64,485	15,754		80,239	361,485.00
1843	47,463	13,771		61,234	271,752.50
1844	39,036	10,945	21,588	71,569	246,130.50
1845	43,980	12,145	8,352	64,477	281,302.00
Total	707,004	170,965	29,940	907,909	3,992,402.50

Summary Exhibit of the entire coinage of the United States to the close of 1850.

Mint	Year	Gold Coinage		Silver Coinage		Copper Coinage		Entire Coinage	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Philadelphia	1793	91,227,157.00	6,450,811.90	1,296,201.02	237,200,090			187,024,070.00	
New Orleans	1838	19,620,165.00	12,687,200.00		39,600,145			32,208,665.00	
Charlotte	1838	2,729,450.00			640,642			2,729,450.00	
Dahlonega	1838	3,992,402.50			907,939			3,992,402.50	
Aggregate		117,569,105.00	77,138,011.90		368,628,819			176,024,070.00	

C. A statement of the amount of Gold, of domestic production deposited at the vault of the United States & its Branches, to the date of 1850.

1. Chief of the United States.

Route	Union	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Virginia	Alabama	Tex Mexico	California	Various States	Total
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
1824	...	110,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,000
1825	42,750	251,320	33,250	17,600	12,400	...	...	...	13,200	5,063,500
1826	51,394	430,360	11,600	50,310	16,999	45,993	...	...	21,037	2,623,640
1827	57,000	190,000	15,000	33,700	3,997	3,670	682	44,177	...	241,544
1828	126,382	182,382	4,300	10,525	2,739	3,297	32,994	5,014,330	144	5,767,093
1829	65,991	437,340	759	5,114	307	1,178	5,342	31,667,505	326	31,790,305
Total	419,853	410,852	50,410	234,925	35,412	52,918	38,985	57,194,121	347,07	68,596,083

2. Branch hunt at New Orleans.

173 2)	...	741	14,246	37,354	172	61,903	...	...	3,613	119,699
174 7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181 1)	...	...	1,488	2,317	947	6,717	...	6124	...	12,593
184 9)	...	...	423	...	...	4,062	...	69,921	2,783	677,159
187 0)	...	...	...	...	...	3,580	...	4,576,587	844	4,580,021
Total	...	741	16,217	39,681	2,719	76,242	...	5,246,612	7,290	5,389,502

3. Branchvickint at Charlotte

1932	...	152,977	143,941	...	...	...	...	...	167,378
1947	...	359,075	117,10	...	...	...	...	...	370,785
1948	...	374,238	125,500	...	...	...	...	...	390,732
1950	...	307,259	130,000	...	...	...	...	...	320,289
total	...	2,574,364	1,811,600	...	...	...	...	...	2,755,524

4. Branch Mint at Dahlonega

281	...	84,351	95,427	2,778,353	32,778	47,371	...	...	...	3218,017
282	...	5,404	8,151	251,376	2,717	4,075	...	...	...	271,753
283	...	4,882	7,323	23,524	2,441	3,661	...	...	...	244,131
284	...	4,580	5,700	120	203,473	1,900	...	3,025	...	247,495
285	...	79,167	116,601	3,056,353	241,906	57,207	...	...	...	3,981,579

Summary Exhibit of the entire deposits of domestic gold at the Mint & Branches to the close of 1857.

[illegible]

B.

History of the Mint & Branch Mints from their organization to the close of the year 1850.

1. Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia.

GOLD COINAGE					
Periods	Double Eagles	Eagles	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Dollars
Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
1792		132,572	145,917	22,197	
1793			3,057,125	177,903	
1794		7,222	256,511	47,030	
1795		37,241	118,143	27,021	
1796		47,331	137,312	18,849	
1797		63,131	18,533		
1798		81,507	27,571	12,123	
1799		75,462	611,205	100,526	
1800		6,361	340,370	6,714	
1801		26,153	417,099	91,007	
1802		28,095	345,942	21,571	
1803		862,264	919,781	27,114	
1804		146,454	260,775	8,116	
1805		653,611	103,070	23,294	680,567
1806	1,170,261	291,461	64,491	202,923	481,953
Total	1,170,261	3,450,904	7,662,091	1,532,729	1,170,520

SILVER COINAGE						COPPER COINAGE	
Periods	Dollars	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dimes	Half Dimes	Cents	Half Cents
Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
1792	1,229,517	10,102,003	650,250	1,007,101	26,543	29,16272	5,205,813
1793							
1794	1,000	7,371,560	8,041,749	11,554,949	14,460,700	46,004,000	2,205,200
1795		3,546,000	822,000	1,772,500	3,285,000	6,370,200	
1796	300	4,222,561	491,146	1,053,115	1,069,150	2,121,611	
1797	61,000	1,445,000	158,127	1,255,500	1,344,000	2,462,700	
1798	170,000	310,000	120,000	1,622,500	1,150,000	1,577,517	
1799	100,000	2,013,764	85,000	1,557,500	615,000	2,461,371	
1800	165,113	3,524,000	648,600	1,370,000	1,165,000	2,421,220	
1801	20,000	1,746,000	421,200	72,000	430,000	2,397,752	
1802	24,000	207,000	922,000	1,755,000	1,564,000	2,194,514	
1803	110,600	2,210,000	510,000	31,000	27,000	4,122,800	
1804	140,700	1,186,000	724,000	228,000	1,274,000	6,103,649	
1805	15,000	580,000	146,000	451,000	668,000	6,415,799	
1806	62,600	1,252,000	340,000	527,000	1,309,000	4,278,000	39,564
1807	7,000	227,000	190,000	1,951,500	705,000	4,426,004	39,512
Total	2,408,490	110,160,026	11,320,902	27,472,095	25,754,478	125,857,901	7,523,357

TOTAL COINAGE					
Periods	Amount	Value of Gold	Value of Silver	Value of Copper	Total value coined
Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
1792	52,019,407	5,610,575.00	5,266,297.50	319,542.20	10,196,414.70
1793					
1794	100,000	17,637,122.50	40,566,197.18	476,574.10	58,679,893.78
1795	100,000	1,622,575	2,295,000	63,702.00	3,979,277.00
1796	300	1,040,747.50	1,749,136	31,256.61	2,821,140.11
1797	61,000	1,207,407.50	1,025,603	24,627.00	2,257,637.50
1798	170,000	710,475	577,750	10,973.67	1,309,203.67
1799	100,000	760,017.50	1,444,500	20,810.90	2,225,328.40
1800	165,113	4,060,000	2,444,700	24,250.20	6,528,950.20
1801	20,000	1,755,000	1,564,000	2,377.50	3,321,377.50
1802	24,000	2,210,000	510,000	27,000	2,747,000
1803	140,700	2,586,000	724,000	6,103,649	3,313,649
1804	15,000	580,000	146,000	6,415,799	7,141,804
1805	62,600	1,252,000	340,000	4,278,000	5,870,000
1806	7,000	227,000	190,000	4,426,004	4,843,004
1807	527,400,093	91,227,057.50	64,500,811.50	1,296,201.00	157,024,070.50

Washington 29 Jan 1831

Dear Sir

The letters for the Gen. Menian
appointed to attend the annual
as per the 10th were all prepared
Signed ^{day before} yesterday & on going
I find through the error of the
messenger who makes up the mail
they were ^{forwarded} to them respectively
instead of being enclosed to
you. I regret the mistake but
you can explain it to the parties
when writing to them.

Very truly

Wm Lloyd Garrison

A. M. Patterson Esq
Philadelphia

State Char. Co.

Jan'y 25. 1851.

Robert Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia,

Sir:

Having been informed that John H. Bryant Esq. is an applicant for a Clerkship in the Mint, lately made vacant by the decease of Mr Sprague, it gives me pleasure to recommend him for the appointment - not doubting for the high testimonials which he has presented to me, embracing letters from the President of the U. States, Major Joseph W. Ingersoll, Leach Randall and others, that he is abundantly qualified for the discharge of the duties of the situation. His appointment will be esteemed a personal favor which I will gladly reciprocate when an opportunity for doing so may offer.

With great respect

Yours etc. Wm. A. Cooper

Yours

P.S. - I have not heard from you in reply
to a note addressed to you about a week
since, in answer to a communication
from you, and requesting some information
in regard to the capacity of the mint to
coin \$5. & \$2.50 pieces &c. - Will you
be good enough to let me know what sort
you have capacity to coin of the above-na-
med pieces per month & say $\frac{1}{2}$ of \$5 & $\frac{1}{2}$
of \$2.50 pieces.

L.C.

INDEPENDENT LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
VIA CAPE MAY.

STANTON & SPICER, Proprietors, 86 West Street, New York.
JOHN WAGNER, Agent, 70 South Wharves, Philadelphia.



Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1858

Received on board STEAMER KENNEBEC,
whereof WILLIAM FLOWERS is Master,

From U. S. Mint.

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

4 kegs \$100 each
1 - 104.46

N. S. Co.
N. Y.

Flow's kegs cents
(sent to contain Flow's
mended of four \$46 per dollar
\$504.46)

which we promise to deliver to Messrs. Willits & Co.
at New York, the dangers of Navigation, Fire, Leakage and Breakage excepted.
~~and they paying Freight~~ paid here,

For the Proprietors

Treasury Department
January 24th 1851

Sir:

I have to inform you that as authorized
by the President Hon. Joseph R. Ingalls of
Philadelphia, Professor C. C. Hitchcock,
President of Amherst College Massachusetts,
Stephen Colwell, Charles B. Trego and Daniel
B. Smith Esqs of Philadelphia, and Maria
M. Stone Esq of New York have been appointed
to attend the annual assay at the Mint on
the second Monday the 16th day of February next.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.

Thos. Corcoran
Secretary of the Treasury

J. R. M. Patterson
Philadelphia

enclosed are the letters of appointment

Mr. George H. Delleker has been for
many years in the service of the Philadelphia
Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company
and has performed his duties with ~~great~~ industry
intelligence and integrity. Understanding
that he has applied for a vacant situation
in the U. S. Mint, we have no hesitation
in thus expressing our confidence in his integrity
and ability for the post he applies for; and
in recommending his application to your consideration
would add, that his proposed resignation of his
present post in the Company's service, is wholly
voluntary on his part.

Philadelphia Wilmington & Balt. R.R. Co. Jan'y 27. 61

Wm. W. Smith

A. Campbell

C. H. Fisher

W. H. Dudley

To R. M. Patterson Esq
Director U. S. Mint

Minist of the United States
25 Jan'y 1857.

Sir,

In consequence of the death of Mr. Edward Sprague, who has for many years ably and faithfully filled an important clerkship in the Mint, it has become my duty to nominate an individual to fill the vacancy thus created.

The duties of the clerkship to be filled are almost entirely confined to the custody & payment, in subordination to the Treasurer, of the moneys of the Mint. I have deemed it but proper, therefore, in the selection of the new clerk, to conform to the established mode of that office.

The Treasurer having suggested Mr. George F. Bellaker as the individual most acceptable to him, I now respectfully ask the approbation of the President to his appointment to the vacant clerkship. Mr. Bellaker has been many years engaged in the Office of the Philad^a & Baltimore Rail Road Company, and has the strongest recommendations for industry, intelligence, & integrity. I earnestly hope that his nomination will be approved.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson.

(Director.)

Wm. H. Smith, }
Secy of the Treasury }

Mint of the United States
30 Jan'y 1857.

Sir,

I am happy to learn, from the Secretary of the Treasury, that you have been designated as one of the special Commissioners to attend the Annual Assay at the Mint on the 10th of February. You will oblige me by stating whether, as I sincerely hope, it will suit your convenience to accept this appointment.

The Assay will be held at 9 o'clock, and be continued till late in the afternoon. A lunch will, therefore, be provided which may serve the purpose of a dinner.

Very sincerely & faithfully yours

Stephen Snell, Esq.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITES AND COINAGE

At the Mint of the United States and its Branches, in *United States* 185*0*

DEPOSITES.		MINTS.				
GOLD.		CHARLOTTE.	DAHLONEGA.	NEW ORLEANS.	PHILADELPHIA.	TOTAL.
U. S. Coins, old standard, Dolls.				822	9,374	9,996
Foreign Coins,	"			62,010	1,241,770	1,303,740
U. S. Bullion,	"	320,289	247,698	4,580,021	51,790,106	57,245,104
Foreign Bullion,	"			484,662	100,443	113,110
Total of Gold,	"	320,289	247,698	4,647,315	33,149,858	38,865,160
SILVER.						
Foreign Coins,	Dolls.			1,201,013	325,583	1,526,596
Foreign Bullion,	"			67,831	75,361	143,192
U. S. Bullion,	"			36,569	232,684	269,253
Total of Silver,	"			1,305,413	633,628	1,939,041
Total Gold and Silver, "	"	320,289	247,698	5,952,728	33,783,486	40,304,201
COINAGE.						
GOLD.						
Double Eagles,	Pieces,			141,000	1,170,261	1,311,261
Eagles,	"			57,500	291,451	348,951
Half Eagles,	"	63,591	43,950		84,491	172,032
Quarter Eagles,	"	9,148	12,148	84,000	252,923	358,219
Dollars,	"	6,966	8,382	14,000	481,953	511,301
Value of Gold,	Dolls.	347,791	258,502	3,619,000	27,756,405	31,981,738
SILVER.						
Dollars,	Pieces,			40,000	7,500	47,500
Half Dollars,	"			2,456,000	227,000	2,683,000
Quarter Dollars,	"			412,000	190,800	602,800
Dimes,	"			570,000	1,931,500	2,441,500
Half Dimes,	"			690,000	955,000	1,645,000
Value of Silver,	Dolls.			1,456,500	404,600	1,861,100
COPPER.						
Cents,	Pieces,				4,426,844	4,426,844
Half Cents,	"				39,812	39,812
Value of Copper,	Dolls.				44,467	44,467
Total Coinage in Pieces,		79,705	64,400	4,404,500	10,039,535	14,588,220
Total Coinage in Value,		347,791	258,502	5,075,500	28,210,573	33,892,306

Mont of the United States
27 Jan'y 1857.

Dear Sir,

A pressure of correspondence, & the necessity of pre-
paring my annual report to the President, had compelled
me to withhold for a day or two beyond the time promised
my reply to your letter relative to an alteration in the bill.
as directed. By to-morrow, Wednesday, I trust to forward
my views upon that point.

Very truly yours
P. M. D.
Dr.

Hon. S. Phillips Prentiss,
Washington.

INDEPENDENT LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
VIA CAPE MAY.

STANTON & SPICER, Proprietors, 86 West Street, New York.
 JOHN WAGNER, Agent, 70 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1859



Received on board **STEAMER PENOBSCOT**,
 whereof SAMUEL SEYMOUR is Master,

From

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

15 kegs - 600 cts.
 1 - 49.13

W. V. Co.

N.Y.

U.S. Mint

Sixteen Kegs Cents

(said to contain Fifteen
 hundred & forty nine 13/100
 Dollars - \$1549.13)

which we promise to deliver to
 at New York, the dangers of Navigation, Fire, Leakage and Breakage excepted,
~~freight~~ Freight paid here

Wells & Co.
 John Wagner Agt.

Min^{rs} of the United States,
27th Jan'y 1851.

Sir
I have the honor to send enclosed a copy
of my annual Report to the President, rela-
tive to the operations of the Mints during
the past year.

Very Respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
J. M. Patterson,
Director.

Wm. Forsyth }
President }

Mint of the United States
27th Jan'y 1857.

Sir,

In compliance with the 2^d section of the
Mint Act of Jan. 18th 1837, I have the honor to
make a report to you of the operations of the
Mint & Branch Mints during the past year.

The coinage of the principal Mint, in 1856,
amounted to \$27,756,445¹/₂ in gold, \$409,600 in
silver, and \$44,467¹/₂ in copper coin, and was
composed of 10,039,535 pieces. The deposits for coinage
amounted to \$33,149,858 in gold, & \$633,628 in
silver.

The coinage at the New Orleans Branch Mint
amounted to \$3,619,000 in gold, and \$1,454,700 in
silver coin, composed of 4,404,500 pieces. The de-
posits were \$4,647,315 in gold and \$1,305,413 in
silver.

The coinage at Charlotte amounted to \$347,791
in gold, composed of 79,705 pieces. The deposits
were \$329,259 in gold.

The coinage at Sallagua amounted to \$247,698
in gold, composed of 64,400 pieces. The deposits am-
ounted to \$247,698 in gold.

The coinage, at the four Mints, was \$32,992,306,
comprising \$31,981,738¹/₂ in gold, \$1,866,100 in silver,
and \$44,467¹/₂ in copper coin, and composed of

14,500,220 pieces. The total deposits were \$40,304,201, of which \$38,365,169 were in gold & \$1,939,041 in silver.

I refer you to certain tables which are annexed to this report for statistics relating to the operations of the Mint in the past & former years. Table A exhibits, in detail, the deposits & coinage during the past year; Table B exhibits details of the coinage from the organization of the several Mints. Table C shows the total deposits of gold bullion of United States production, together with the source from which they were derived.

From these tables it may be perceived that the operations of the Mints during the past year have been unprecedented in our history. The largest coinages before executed were in 1847 and in 1853, the total amount, at all the Mints, being, in the former year, \$22,657,672, in the latter year \$22,657,672. But the coinage of 1855 exceeded that of 1847, by over \$11,000,000, and was ^{nearly} three times that of 1843. At the Philadelphia Mint the coinage of the past year was nearly twice that of 1843, and four times that of 1843.

The increase in the proportion of our gold to our silver deposits, and the enormous amount of the former derived from the mines of the United States, are deserving of special notice. Of the bullion received, the silver comprised less than a twentieth part of the whole value, and even of this small proportion as much as one eighth was derived

by separation from the California gold. of the de-
posits of gold received only about one thirty fifth part
in foreign coin or bullion. The remainder, am-
ounting to \$36,938,314 was of United States pro-
duction, of which \$36,273,097 were from California.
The entire receipts from that source, from the discovery
of the mines to the close of 1850, were \$42,469,750

an comparison of the deposits & coinage of gold
in the Philadelphia & New Orleans Mints exhibits
large uncoined balances at the close of the past year;
the amount being, at Philadelphia \$5,393,413, at New
Orleans \$4028,315. I feel it to be my duty to present a
brief, and very general, explanation of the causes to
which this circumstance is to be attributed.

Prior to the discovery of the California mines, the de-
posits at the New Orleans Mint were almost en-
tirely in foreign coin, which, being already refined, were
to pass into ingots for coinage without other pro-
vision than a proper admixture to bring them to our
standard. The apparatus & coinage arrangements were
quite ample for converting into our own money any
considerable amount of deposits of this character.

California gold, however, contains a large proportion
of silver, about one ninth of the mass being in that
metal. This is much more than we are allowed, by law,
to have in the gold coin at all. A separation of
the superfluous silver therefore became necessary.

This department of labor, although it found, gen-
erally, in other countries, no part of the finished

of their Mints, had been made obligatory upon the
Mints of our own Country. Separating (or refining)
departments had accordingly been organized upon
a scale quite moderate, indeed, but much more than
sufficient for all the business of that kind prior to
the influx of the California gold.

The refinery of the Philadelphia Mint, at the
close of 1848, when the first deposits from California
were received, was capable of separating about ~~100,000~~
per month of argentiferous gold bullion. Since then,
the amount of that bullion received had gone on increas-
ing, month by month, & until it reached the sum
of \$ 4,500,000 in the December last.

To meet the demands thus made upon us, very
extensive enlargements became necessary, and have
been effected, in the refining department of the Mint.
By arrangements now on the point of completion, the capa-
city of that establishment for refining will have reached
to from six to seven millions of dollars per month, by
the separating process now in use.

This large increase of power had not been attained
without many necessary delays and interruptions in
the progress of our work, while the streams of gold deposits

it was constantly on the side; so that although the changes indicated were prosecuted with the greatest energy, we have not been able to avert the accumulation of the large uncoined balance to which I have referred.

I see no reason to doubt, however, that, with the means now at our disposal, and such further enlargements as are in our power, the Mint will be enabled to prevent itself from the debt now accumulated and to secure prompt payment of all future deposits.

All the New-Orleans Mint difficulties analogous to our own have been sustained, with some other effort to which we have not been subjected. There is no reason, however, to doubt the competency of that Mint to assay coinage which is likely to be demanded of it.

In the coining department of that Mint no changes of a marked character were required. In consequence of the increasing demand for the smaller gold coins we have, however, found it necessary to add largely to the adjusting force, whose duty it is to test the weight of the separate pieces before they are struck. At the suggestion of the Chief Coiner I authorized him to employ females for this purpose, the labor being entirely suited to their capacity. Nearly fifty have already been introduced into that service.

and the number will be still further increased we are consequently enabled, in addition to the necessary supply of the larger pieces, to extend very greatly our coinage of the smaller gold pieces, with a view to meet the deficiency created by the withdrawal of silver from circulation.

It is proper that I should state, to prevent misapprehension, that the discrepancy between the deposits & coinage of silver, at the Philadelphia Mint, is apparent only. The amount of those deposits stated as of United States production is constituted almost altogether of the silver contained in California gold; which, though credited in full to the depositor, is subject to certain charges growing out of the expense of its separation, the net amount only being included in the payment of the deposits. Some portions of this silver is, likewise, retained in the refinery, it being indispensably necessary as a material in the process of separating mixed bullion at present adopted.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,

(signed) R. M. Patterson
Secretary

Millard Fillmore,
President of the United States.

Coinage of the Mint & Branch Mints from this organization to the close of August 1852

1. Mint of the United States at Philadelphia

Gold Coinage						
Year	Double Eagles	Sing. Ed.	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Dollars	
1792		122,592	245,909	22,197		
1800			2,007,925	279,703		
1807		7,200	286,588	47,030		
1808		28,242	110,142	27,021		
1809		47,332	137,202	10,554		
1810		23,131	15,233			
1811		21,507	27,575	2,823		
1812		75,462	611,205	100,546		
1813		6,361	340,370	6,704		
1814		26,153	417,099	41,051		
1815		20,095	395,942	21,598		
1816		262,204	419,781	29,814		
1817		145,404	260,775	6,886		
1818		652,608	133,070	23,294	682,567	
1819	1,170,261	291,451	64,491	252,923	481,953	
1820	1,170,261	2,450,904	7662,091	6,532,729	1,170,520	
Silver Coinage						
Year	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dollars	Half Dollars	Copper Coinage	
1792	1,439,517	13,104,433	652,280	1,007,151	265,543	29,316,272
1800	1,000	74,793,530	6,041,749	11,054,349	44,682,700	46,554,830
1807		3,546,000	332,000	1,992,500	2,255,000	6,370,200
1808	300	3,334,501	49,146	1,053,115	1,069,150	3,125,661
1809	31,205	1,435,000	120,127	1,050,500	4,044,000	2,462,700
1810	172,000	310,000	120,000	4,622,500	1,150,000	1,597,367
1811	134,615	2,012,760	80,000	1,007,500	815,000	2,882,390
1812	165,100	2,040,000	845,000	1,370,000	1,165,000	2,422,320
1813	20,000	1,766,000	421,200	72,500	430,000	2,997,752
1814	24,500	529,000	322,000	1,755,000	1,564,000	3,894,504
1815	110,000	2,210,000	510,000	34,300	27,000	4,120,800
1816	140,750	1,156,000	734,000	245,000	1,274,000	6,183,669
1817	15,000	500,000	146,000	454,500	860,000	6,415,799
1818	62,600	1,252,000	340,000	239,000	1,309,000	4,170,500
1819	7,500	227,000	190,000	1,231,500	855,000	4,426,244
1820	2,405,490	11,160,326	11,320,902	2,447,209	2,754,470	12,509,900
						7,520,509
Total Coinage						
Year	Placed in Circulation	Value of Gold	Value of Silver	Value of Copper	Value of Notes	
1792	52,019,407	5,610,957	8,260,295	519,340	14,190,572	
1800		17,639,382	40,566,597	476,574	52,622,529	
1807	15,236,510	1,622,515	2,293,000	63,702	3,979,217	
1808	9,260,345	1,040,247	1,840,136	31,286	3,021,170	
1809	7,053,000	1,207,407	1,026,603	24,627	2,200,357	
1810	5,051,831	710,475	577,750	15,973	1,304,198	
1811	7,403,100	969,017	1,042,500	23,833	2,426,574	
1812	10,405,200	4,062,010	2,443,750	24,283	6,530,043	
1813	5,460,967	1,702,420	1,037,050	23,977	2,043,007	
1814	9,203,607	2,574,652	803,200	30,940	3,416,000	
1815	7,447,335	2,234,655	1,347,500	41,200	3,623,443	
1816	11,545,270	13,296,000	990,450	61,036	14,340,366	
1817	8,641,444	2,700,930	420,050	64,157	3,265,137	
1818	9,519,513	7,946,302	322,950	41,904	2,913,266	
1819	10,039,535	27,756,445	409,600	44,067	22,210,513	
1820	227,450,093	91,227,057	14,500,811	629,620	157,024,070	

B. Coinage of the Mint. (continued)

2. Branch Mint at New Orleans.

Gold Coinage

Year	Double Eagles	Eagles	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Small
1838
1839
1840
1841
1842	4,500	32,500	26,700	.....
1843	27,300	6,350	7,100	.....
1844	175,042	10,400	13,800	.....
1845	110,700	179,075	290,000	.....
1846	47,500	364,600	.....	.....
1847	81,700	41,000	.....	.....
1848	571,500	50,000	66,000	.....
1849	35,550	12,000	124,000	.....
1850	23,900	.....	.....	.....
1851	141,000	57,500	.....	.....	215,000
1852	141,000	1143,542	704,925	634,525	229,000

Silver Coinage

Year	Dollars	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Small	Small
1838
1839
1840	115,000	.....	205,000	35,000
1841	815,000	426,100	690,000	460,000
1842	367,000	452,500	1,241,000	800,000
1843	957,000	769,000	2,007,500	1,150,000
1844	2,260,000	510,000	1,950,000	300,000
1845	2,005,000	740,000	150,000	.....
1846	2,094,000	.....	.....	220,000
1847	59,000	2,304,000	.....	230,000	.....
1848	2,524,000	360,000	.....	.....
1849	3,100,000	.....	.....	600,000
1850	2,310,000	.....	300,000	1,000
1851	40,000	2,456,000	412,000	510,000	690,000
1852	99,000	21,455,000	3,685,600	7,283,500	4,219,000

Total Coinage

Year	Paid coined number	Value of Gold	Value of Silver	Total value coined
1838	240,000	.....	22,250	22,250
1839	1,202,346	43,365	149,500	192,865
1840	3,443,800	228,000	683,575	911,575
1841	3,660,030	94,500	539,125	633,625
1842	4,089,500	404,500	803,250	1,207,750
1843	3,580,199	3,371,000	1,278,500	4,649,500
1844	3,448,300	3,010,000	1,198,500	4,208,500
1845	2,412,500	680,000	1,070,000	1,750,000
1846	2,568,700	1,272,800	1,211,000	2,483,800
1847	3,659,500	6,065,000	1,384,000	7,449,000
1848	2,815,850	358,500	1,620,000	1,978,500
1849	2,920,900	454,000	1,192,000	1,646,000
1850	4,404,500	3,619,000	1,456,500	5,075,500
1851	39,600,145	19,620,865	12,687,200	32,308,065

B. Coinage of the Mints (continued)

3. Branch Mint at Charlotte, N.C.

Gold Coinage				Total	
Year	Half Eagles Pieces	Quarter Eagles Pieces	Gold Dollars Pieces	Pieces	Value of Coinage Dollars
1833	12,886	7,894		20,780	84,165.00
1834	23,467	13,173		41,640	162,767.50
1835	18,994	12,834		31,828	127,055.00
1836	21,407	10,281		31,749	133,037.50
1837	27,480	8,642		36,122	159,005.00
1838	44,353	26,096		70,449	287,005.00
1839	23,831	11,622		35,253	147,210.00
1840	....	....	....	....	....
1841	12,995	4,808		17,803	76,995.00
1842	84,151	23,226		107,377	478,820.00
1843	64,472	16,788		81,260	364,330.00
1844	64,823	10,220	11,634	86,677	361,299.00
1845	63,541	8,148	8,966	79,155	347,791.00
	462,310	159,732	18,600	640,642	2,729,480.50

4. Branch Mint, Dahlonega, Geo.

Gold Coinage				Total	
Year	Half Eagles Pieces	Quarter Eagles Pieces	Gold Dollars Pieces	Pieces	Value of Coinage Dollars
1833	20,583	....		20,583	102,915.00
1834	18,939	13,674		32,613	128,850.00
1835	23,896	8,532		27,428	128,310.00
1836	30,070	4,864		34,934	163,885.00
1837	59,600	4,643		64,243	309,647.50
1838	90,450	36,209		134,659	582,772.50
1839	89,084	17,332		106,416	488,600.00
1840	90,629	19,460		110,089	501,795.00
1841	80,294	19,303		99,597	449,727.50
1842	64,405	15,784		80,189	361,485.00
1843	47,465	18,771		66,236	271,752.50
1844	59,086	10,945	21,585	71,509	244,130.50
1845	43,950	12,148	8,382	64,480	258,502.50
	702,004	170,965	29,970	902,939	3,992,402.50

Summary Exhibit of the Coinage of the Mints, to the close of 1850.

Mints	Year	Gold Coinage		Silver Coinage		Copper Coinage		Entire Coinage	
		Value	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value	Pieces
		Dollars	Pieces	Dollars	Pieces	Dollars	Pieces	Dollars	Pieces
Philadelphia	1793	91,227,057.00	6,500,000.00	129,620,102	337,400,093	157,024,070.00			
San Francisco	1850	19,820,565.00	12,602,200.00	....	32,600,145	32,300,000.00			
Charlotte	1833	2,729,480.00	....	....	600,642	2,729,480.00			
Dahlonega	1833	3,992,402.50	....	....	802,939	3,992,402.50			
		117,569,004.50	77,102,200.00	129,620,102	366,600,017	196,054,017.50			

C. Statement of the amount of Gold of domestic production deposited at the Mint of the United States & its branches, to the close of 1888.

1. Mint of the United States.

Year	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Oklahoma	Indian Territory	Total
1890	110,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,000
1891	4,200	25,000	32,000	175,900	12,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,062,500
1892	512,240	1,022,650	152,260	566,310	18,490	45,490	...	...	...	...	...	2,662,400
1893	57,150	100,000	18,220	2,370	2,497	2,490	162	44,177	...	...	...	241,000
1894	104,312	102,600	43,000	10,525	2,339	2,977	32,049	5,416,000	184	...	...	5,767,000
1895	12,380	22,380	250	2,100	307	1,775	2,072	21,867,585	326	...	...	51,792,000
1896	1,075,000	1,000,000	500,000	2,300,000	85,000	52,100	10,000	52,100,000	34,707	...	...	45,270,000

2. Branch Mint at New Orleans.

21-507	---	741	14,508	25,264	1,772	6,490	---	---	4613	109,899
21-571	---		14,823	2,317	987	6,707	1124	---	---	22,579
21-48	---		41.5	---	---	4000	66,921	2,713	87,250	---
21-49	---		---	---	---	2,560	6,072,567	894	6,000,000	---
21-50	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16-04	----	741	16,217	39,601	2,719	9,000	---	5,200,612	7,450	6,700,000

3. Branch Mint, Charlotte N.C.

10-2-77		163,977	148,900	-	-	-	-	163,977
10-3-77		163,977	163,900	-	-	-	-	163,977
10-4-77		163,977	163,900	-	-	-	-	163,977
10-5-77		163,977	163,900	-	-	-	-	163,977
10-6-77		163,977	163,900	-	-	-	-	163,977
10-7-77		163,977	163,900	-	-	-	-	163,977

4. Branchellit, Sahlonegas, fies

[illegible]

Summary Exhibit of the entire deposits of domestic gold at the Mint & Branches, to the close of 1877.

111574	Virginia	Washington	Florida	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	California	Arkansas	Illinois	
Pearl River	1198.553	4188.592	5244.230	5302.225	5500.5	5338	5186	5214.512	54707	5057.503
Marshall	...	701	1007	1007	1007	1007	...	2206.512	2207	2306.512
Chickasaw	...	2574.560	1311.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	2755.512
Mobile	...	74.167	116.161	245.753	245.753	5207	...	300.25	...	211.512
Bayou	1198.553	4202.564	512.100	5202.567	5207	1007	5186	5206.512	41997	5272.512

Mint of the United States
24 Jan'y 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st in which you call my attention to the necessity of increasing the supply of the smaller gold coins issued from the Mint, as far as can properly be done.

In reply I beg leave to state that the coinage in the few past months the issue of such coins had already been greatly increased, and that all practicable means are adopted to proportion the number to the demands of the public. In the present month about half a million in quarter eagles & gold dollars will be struck.

The obstacles we have encountered in a larger issue of these pieces may be understood when I briefly explain, that each gold piece had to be separately weighed, ^{and adjusted} on a delicate scale, before it is struck. The large amount of our deposits, combined with the sudden demand for the smaller gold pieces, required a ~~large~~ proportional increase in the number of scales necessary for the adjusting operations to which I have referred, and the supply of these already in the Mint was exhausted. We have three manufacturers in our employ engaged in the construction of additional

scales, and expects to receive from four to five a week till our wants are supplied. As fast as they are received we engage an additional hand adjusted in our service.

Our present adjusting force numbers 38 persons, who will weigh, on the average, 600 pieces each per day, making, for the whole corps, \$92,800 per month. Considering the present indebtedness of the Mint, I should think that a present issue of about \$500,000 a month in the smaller coins would be prudent, this proposition to be increased, weekly, by the amount which the anticipated additions to our adjusting force will justify. This would allow us, with the means now in our power, to coin about the following proportions:

300,000 Gold Dollars	\$300,000
100,000 Quarter Eagles	250,000
192,800 Double Eagles	3,856,000
592,800 pieces of the value	\$4,406,000

In a month from this time, when our force shall have been increased to some 55 adjusters the proportions might safely be as follows.

400,000 Gold Dollars	\$400,000
200,000 Quarter Eagles	500,000
258,000 Double Eagles	5,160,000
858,000 pieces of the value -	\$6,060,000

If, under the circumstances of our large indebtedness, both to the government & depositors,

the Department shall think the large issue
of the double eagle inexpedient, I should be glad
to receive instructions to that effect. If our force
must be expended entirely upon the smaller
gold coins it is evident that our returns to
prompt payments, and our ability to release
any large portions of our bullion fund, must
be postponed for some months beyond the pe-
riod which would otherwise be requisite.

Very respectfully,
your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

P.S. Having been addressed by a member of the
Committee on Commerce, of the House of Representa-
tives, relative to the proposed reduction in the
weights of our silver coins, I am preparing a re-
ply, of which I shall have the honor to send
you a copy.

Minut of the U. S., Phila. Jan. 23, 1857.

Sir,

I enclose copy from letter in Annual Army appointment
Jan. 23, 1857.

R. M. D. Jan

Thomas C. Corwin,
Sec. of Army.

Private letter in same subject. Copy from all but the
names in accompanying letter, in Jan. 23, 1857.

Persons recommended are—

Joseph H. Ingersoll, Phila.

Prof. Edw. Hitchcock, Penn. Amherst College, Mass.

Stephen Elliott, Esq., Phila.

Charles B. Fager, Esq., "

Samuel B. Smith, Esq., "

David A. Stone, Esq., New York.

R. M. D.

Mrs. Thomas C. Corwin,
Sec. of Army.

1 William M. Meredith - has not been on the
Commission, as we think

2 Charles B. Trepo

3 Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst Coll. - was named
by Prof. Booth last time, but
was then not in the country

4 David M. Stone, one of the editors of the
N. Y. Jour. Commerce, & author
of its money articles, which are
in much repute amongst printers.

5 Daniel B. Smith

6 Jacob G. Morris

7 Hon. Louis McLane, Balt.
Hon. J. Phillips Phoenix, M.C.

8 John Wiegand

9 Hon. James G. King, M.C.

10 Bishop Potter

11 J. R. Ingersoll

12 Rev. Dr. Mayer

13 Stephen Colwell

House of Representatives
Washington Jan 22 1857

Dr R. M. Patterson

Dear Sir

There was never such a correspondence as for your letter came duly to hand this morning & was all that I could ask. allow me to say that the New York gentlemen are quite warm in their commendation of the Director of the Mint who seems to them to be full of information, and willing to impart.

I am gaining by private interviews with members and it is doubtful now whether we reach the mint bill before next Tuesday. Every day is a gain as I get back with your letter and as some friends the plagues and the bargains are against me, but we will make a fight. I have engaged one or two gentlemen on the Democratic side of the house to assist me. Let us hope for the best. I will thank you for your suggestion about printing. I saw two latest letters and so much to the point that I am strongly in hopes.

Very truly & obligingly
Yours

Josh Chandler



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

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ADAMS & CO. PROPRIETORS PHILADELPHIA & BOSTON.
R. A. VAN COTT & S. M. SHOLMAN, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1851

Received of U. S. Mint

One Keg contg. (#100)

Marked H. J. Jewett, Carls.

Lansville Office

Order - W. C. Churchill & Son, N. Y.

(freight P. by Mint.)

to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

Geo. B. Davis

Printed at the Adams Printing Office, Lodge Building, Philadelphia.

Treasury Department
January 31st 1857

Sir,

The great scarcity of Silver Coins
has created an urgent demand for our gold issues of
dollar and quarter Eagle pieces. Such representations
have been made to this Department as render it
imperative that some steps shall be taken to supply
that demand so far as it can properly be done.
I have therefore to request a report, at as early a day
as possible, of the capacity of the Mint for a daily
issue of dollar pieces, and also of quarter eagles, and
the objections, if any, to the immediate employment
of all or a portion of that capacity, in the coinage
of the denominations of coin above referred to.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt

J. R. Patterson
Director U.S. Mint
Phil^a

W. B. Allison
Secretary of the Treasury

WILLES & CO'S Exchange and Banking House,
25, State Street, Boston, Feb 7th 1859.

Dr Eagle Nugar Esq

Dear Sir

When you receive
just for one of one assay is all that is
required though it may be forwarded in more
than one Package. When sold from us is labelled
as being another persons lot we make a separate
assay for each lot. We forward today 2 Parcels
containing 2.50. 5.

With respect

Yours Obedt

Wm. Lee

per G. E. Sumner

Senate of Representatives
Washington Feb 7 1851

Dear Doctor

I have recd your check for
the copy of the Circular. We shall have to pass
the bill over again on another Bill.

- When Mr Briggs asked me for the language (correctly)
referred I told him to make a temporary reply
and had concluded on that. and was then going
to up to the floor language when the Chairman called
me to order - Mr. Davis too was ready to give
an indignant reply - we had to submit - but
the colleagues of Mr B - allow me to say that he will
make answer as soon as an opportunity occurs.
Permit me to say that you will see nothing
new by the attack. and I am only anxious
that you should not think that you have
suffered from it. I can when I see you explain the
necessity of acquiescence in the decision of the Chair-
man. I said that I shall use the first opportunity
to call the attention of the House to the language
of the gentleman in error - I repeat it for

you after nothing. So far I have
known you. and has met your old
friends. and you all the future about
the time will permit.

It seems too painful to me on account
of the liability to misrecollection abroad. that
it will be for me all. please to my
triumph.

I am unwell and a neuralgia
head ache. But on Sunday
your for dinner

Joshua

Minist of the United States
1 Feby 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to send enclosed a copy of a
correspondence with Hon. J. Phillips Smith, of the Com-
mittee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, in
relation to the duties on sugar.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon Thomas Corwin, }
Sec. of the Treasury. }

Washington Jan 11 1851

Dear Doctor

I received yesterday your letter & Despatch for
which I thank you. Unfortunately as it may appear
too late the vote on Thursday evening or Friday
morning we should have received the New York Bell
case and - Last evening H. R. Thompson a
representative for Texas and very suddenly - this will
present action to-day & perhaps on Wednesday & I am
afraid that something may happen to unite the parties
against us. Still the hopes are strong and
on Wednesday no one thinks of accepting of the New
York Bell. I write "with sincere regret & aching heart"
and therefore shall to refuse it altogether &
Believe me your friend & servant

Josh Chandler

Dear R. M. Patterson

Yours

Philad Decr 1st 1851

Nicholas Friend
D. R. M. Hallistown

I did not receive thy note
of 30th till this morning having been absent
from the city. I have rec^d the official
letter from the Secretary of the Treasury ap-
pointing me one of the examiners or whatever
the title may be at the Mint & cheerfully
accept the appointment.

I am very respectfully

thy sincere friend
Dan B. Smith,

291 Chestnut St
July 2nd 18

S^r Sir

I agree to serve as Com
missioner under the appointment
which you enclosed to me on the
31st ult.

Yours sir
with due respect
Yours ob^t
Robt Hare



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

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R. & S. SANFORD & S. H. SUGARMAN, Proprietors Philadelphia to Richmond.

Philadelphia, Aug 9 1861
Received of *Wm. Mint*
one Keg Contg \$100.
Marked Cicoran & Riggs
Washington D.C.
and one Keg Contg \$100.
marked J. H. Carter Cash
Baltimore Md
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas accepted.) *freight*
paid in full
For the Proprietors, *G. B. Shaw*

Printed by the Adams Printing Office, Leiper Building, Philadelphia.

Denise

I think there must
 be something wrong in your
 Metallurgy Department, at lot
 furnished by me previously,
 where the dust & sand was not
 all taken out yielded better than
 lot where the sand was all
 sifted out. For instance lot no
 5073 fineness 884¹⁰⁷⁸ with considerable
 sand loss less than 3 percent
 whereas lot no 8419 a very choice
 lot selected from our ²⁴¹⁹⁸ one thousand
 thousand dollars by myself and
 all the sand that was out. Loss
 was over 4 percent nearly 5 percent.
 fineness 888, and very little quartz
 silver gold & no quartz.
 Since my arrival I have heard many
 make the same complaint.
 Any information which you can
 give will be thankfully received
 by yours
 Wm. L. Lee, Secanton

Mint of the United States
8 Jan'y 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to send, enclosed, a copy of a letter addressed by me, on the 1st inst to Hon. Jas. G. Davis, in reply to certain inquiries which he had presented to me. As I have had occasion, in that letter, to enter at some length into the causes of the present incurrence & relation of the Mint, & the prospect of its future, I have thought it not improper to give you an opportunity of perusing it.

Very respectfully,
your faithful servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director

Hon. Thomas Corwin
dir. of the Mint
Washington

Wm. D. Bell

U. S. Mint — Philadelphia —

Coinage for December 1850 —

— Gold Coinage —

189,821	Double Eagles,	\$ 3,796,420.
45,400	Quarter Eagles,	112,500.
78,098	Gold Dollars,	78,098.
312,919	Pieces	\$ 214,302,217
		\$ 3,987,018

— Silver Coinage —

66,800	Quarter Dollars,	16,700.
115,000	Dimes,	11,500.
290,000	Half Dimes,	14,500.
784,719	Pieces	31
		4,029,718.

— Cents —

794,847	Cents	7,948,47
1,579,566	Pieces	\$ 4,037,666.47

weight of Gold exp. 214,302,217.
" " Silver exp. 36,695,313.

December 31st 1850 —

E. C. Dale

Mint U.S. Phil. Jan. 1, 1835.

Sir,

I have the honor of presenting the following statement
of the Coinage at this Mint, during the month which has just closed.

<u>The Kind of Coin.</u>	<u>The Number.</u>	<u>The Value.</u>
<u>Gold Coins.</u>		
Double Eagles	189,821	\$ 3,796,420.
Quarter Eagles	45,000	111,500.
Gold Dollars	75,095	75,095.
	312,416	3,987,015.
<u>Silver Coins.</u>		
Quarter Dollars	65,800	16,700.
Dimes	115,000	11,500.
Half Dimes	290,000	14,500.
	473,800	42,700.
<u>Copper Coins.</u>		
Cents	795,847	7,958.47.
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>1,579,566</u>	<u>\$ 4,037,660.47.</u>

Wm. M. Corwin,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. M. S.
Done

Treasury Department
Office of the Asst. Secretary
January 2^d 1851

Sir
I enclose you a letter from Mr. George W. Edmunds
a clerk in the Treasury's office, and will thank you
to report on the subject, and your opinion of Mr. Ed-
munds' claim for compensation.

Very respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt.

W. M. C. G.

Asst. Secretary of the Treasury

R. M. Patterson Esq.
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

(Private.)

Minst of the United States
28 Feby 1857.

Dear Sir,

The reduction in the silver coins (exclusive of the dollar) which Mr. Hunter's bill proposes, is slightly over 7 per cent ^(107 2/3%) on the present weights; but inasmuch as the mint weights, now, are from 2 to 3 per cent above what they should be (as is proved by the premiums in the market), the real depreciation is from 4 to 5 per cent. This per cent will accrue to the government as a seignorage, and it will demand an extent of premium to justify the exportation of the coins, or their melting, which is not likely to be obtained. I look upon it, therefore, as a wise measure. It is certainly better for the people to use these coins, even tho not intrinsically of the worth they profess to be, rather than be subjected to a deprivation of so essential a part of the currency for the slight premiums which we have seen will effect that result. The small sum for which they are a legal tender is an effectual guard against their being abused.

By the English system the seignorage on silver coins is considerably above what Mr. Hunter proposes, - being about 10 p.c. compared with the market value of silver bullion.

Very truly yours

Wm Patterson.

J. B. Prevor, Esq
Care of

Philad. Bank

Nov 28.

Dear Sir

Be good enough to inform me how much
per cent the American Note or Note proposes to reduce
the value of the Silver coins now in circulation

Yrs R. M. Pullman

I beg

Yours respectfully

J. B. Green

The bill was in the Inquirer of yesterday, & we think
makes the half-dollar $190\frac{1}{4}$ grs. - the present half dollar
is $206\frac{1}{4}$. Business the same.

Mint of the United States

28 Feb. 1857.

Dear Sir,

I perceive, in a printed copy of the bill lately reported by you in the Senate, relative to the silver coin, that the weight of the half dollar is proposed to be $190\frac{1}{2}$. As I presume that the reduction in weight was intended to be proportional in the series of coins to be altered, I take the liberty of suggesting that the true number of grains is $191\frac{1}{4}$.

You are aware that the coinage at the Branch Mints in Charlotte & Dahlonega is now confined to gold. The amounts now deposited, however, are very small, and it has occurred to me that it might be well, if your bill should pass, to extend its provisions to those mints, if it should prove hereafter to be expedient. I beg to suggest, therefore, that some such clause as the following be inserted after the word "hereof" in the 7th section; viz. — "and authority is hereby conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the same provisions to the Branch Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega, whenever in his opinion he may deem it expedient."

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,
P. M. Patterson,
Director.

Am. R. M. J. Hunter,
U. S. Senate.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text on a small, rectangular piece of paper.]

HufR;

19 Feb. 7 1857

R. M. Patterson Esq.

Philadelphia

Dear Sir

I have your favor of yesterday -
and observe all you say about plan for
Small fiber wire - under deduction of disbursements,
and passing over that matter - I advert to
your remarks about Mr. Briggs's speech in
which your name was disparagingly introduced,
and assuring you that I, at once, used my
influence with that Gentlemen to explain
what was said, under misapprehension - and
^{have not said}
I shall not discontinue my efforts - until I
am

am able to succeed: - which, I believe, ^{such} ~~will~~
will be shortly accomplished: and, justice
done to you - as I think, is your due -

with great regard I am

truly Yours

James G. Krug

Philad Feb 27. 1857
Prof. M. Patterson Esq.

Dear Sir

We the undersigned
having understood that there is, or will be
a situation vacant in the Mint caused by
the removal from the City of Mr Jacobs. we
therefore cheerfully recommend Mr Patterson as
a suitable person to fill any station which
you might appoint him to.

Having known him intimately for
many years we take great pleasure in
bearing testimony to his worth as a man
as well as to his Honesty sobriety and
business habits.

Very respectfully Yours
Obedt. Servants &c

Thos. G. Connor

John Vincasay
to Duff

J. Randall
Charles Crippin

Geo. J. L. Hill
William H. Adams

W. G. Wiscom

J. Badger
Edward L. Lacey



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

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article or property of any description entrusted to their care, nor is any risk
assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their Cows.
Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

ALVIN ADAMS & W. B. DINSMORE, Proprietors, Philadelphia & Boston.
E. S. SANFORD & S. M. SUGEMAKER, Proprietors, Philadelphia & Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Feb 26, 1851

Received of *U. S. Mint*
Five Hops Cents (\$4.00)

Marked: *W. T. Selby - Wheeling V. 2*
J. T. Warner, Cash. Wilmington Del. 1
Exchange Bank Richmond V. 1

(P. l. t. b. 10 through)
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

G. W. Daw

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
26 Feby 1856.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the official
bond of Geo. F. Belliker, given on his appoint-
ment as a Clerk for the Treasurer of the Mint.

The Sureties are not known to me, but I am
assured that they are entirely responsible.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, }
Secy of the Treasr }

Sureties: James H. Young
James B. Smith & John W. Bell

Recd 26 Feb

New York Feb. 25. 1851

E. C. Dale Esqr

Treasurer of United States Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

Yesterday we sent to you for
coming the following described packages
California gold, by Adams & Co's Express
via — in two packages

1 package 2 bags 93 oz. for Chas. Leely

1 Bag belt contain 229 oz. } for Capt. Hatten
3 Tin Canisters $\begin{matrix} 3700 \\ 3500 \\ 2500 \end{matrix}$ } $\begin{matrix} 629 \\ 629 \\ 629 \end{matrix}$ } one assay
 $\$10.000.00$

1 Tin canister (in the box) for our one assay
marked for \$2500. — separate assay —

Will you please send receipts

for the above issue to the order
of John Rogers, the writer being the
only member of the firm in New York
expected to be absent for the next two
months. If this can be done it will
greatly oblige you Oth. Leely
Chas. M. Rogers & Co

Lansingburgh Feb 19. 1857

E. C. Dale Esqr Treas. U.S. Mint

In, I send you by Adams
8 Co's Express from N.Y. 30 ounces Gold which I want
coined as soon as consistent & returned through
Adams & Co's Express.

Yours respectfully

H. M. Freiot
Lansingburgh, Rens. Co. N.Y.

from C. H. Rogers & Co
107 South St N.Y.
This Box contains as follows

3 Commutation County 1 \$3700.00
for of Capt Worth 3800.00

1 Box County \$2500.00
for Charles H Rogers & Co 3500.00
 $\frac{1}{3} = 11,000.00$

We also forwarded
1 package County 9 1/2 oz
for of Charles Seely

+ 1 Body Belt County
229 oz for of
Capt Worth

Memorandum

3 Commutation
1 Body Belt in 1 assay for Capt Worth

1 assay for coin of \$2500
from C H R & Co

1 assay for the 2 Bungs for
Charles Seely

House of Reps
Washington Feb 24 1857

Dr. Pallas

My

I received yours yesterday but
did not return it because I was making arrangements
with Mr. Briggs for a bill of exchange - we thought
we could reach it this morning - but did not - We shall
try tomorrow morning. You have nothing to fear, if
by any accident we should find him - I will
thrust the papers clear your skirts of any
unpleasantly. The whole proceeded for a mis-
apprehension of my remarks.

I have one more thing to say as much as
the - to add the assurance of the report
most which I am

Yours & of course

Wm. H. Chandler

Mr. Briggs & I are perfectly
satisfied & his answer will
be satisfactory to you.

100 Broadway St 25th 1881
A. M. Patterson Dear Sir

No 892 sent through Messrs. ^{My} ~~Wright~~ ^{Wright} & Co. I am much
surprised at, as I cannot see for mistakes at
the Mint, but mistake it certainly must be.
The dust in question was equally divided and
one half sent to Hamburg which brought 184.00
per oz. It was perfectly free from dust as not
only I myself but others have in concert with the
Meyers to find ^{some} dust in many said dust —

I am glad its price was very good, and it must
have been through some carelessness in placing mine
with some other thereby improving on others,
at the same time reducing mine, this
dust I got from Col. at 10 trial to as-
ertain if difference there was bet. U.S.
and Hamburg assay.

Before m. 62.40
after . 59.09
Fine 887½
Val. \$1084.09
Per oz. in dust \$17.37

With this explanation
I am from O. H. ^{Chas. H. West}
Chas. H. West

Unit of the United States

22 Feb'y 1851.

Dear Sir,

I enclose some newspaper clippings, from which you will perceive that Mr. Briggs' assault upon me is being re-echoed in respectable quarters. The Congressional Reports show that the hon. gentleman has thus far declined making any explanation which would be satisfactory to me, notwithstanding the hope held out in your letter of the 7th inst. It has, therefore, become a matter of serious consideration with me what steps I shall take to shield my character from the effects of his assault. For very manifest considerations, however, I am averse to take any steps without previously consulting you. In the first place, I could only demonstrate the groundlessness of his charges by presenting part of my correspondence with yourself, which I am averse to doing without your consent. But a more operative consideration with me is the fact, that the report of your remarks, when you referred to my letter as authority shows that you made a much broader statement than I had warranted. Now, I have not learned from you whether your language was misreported, or whether, through the excitement & hurry of debate, or a misconception of my meaning, or a blunder of the telegraph, you actually stated what you are said to have done. If the last shall have been the fact, I fear that any explanation which would shield me must throw the burden of blame on yourself. I need not say that I would submit to very much obloquy rather than take an action which would produce that consequence.

In brief, I must beg you to throw some more light on this matter, so that I may, ^{act} if action be necessary, in the manner which shall be most satisfactory to yourself.

I may mention that in a late letter to Mr. King, upon the topic of his pro-

posed small gold coins, I referred briefly to this annoying matter. In his
reply he stated that he had not ceased to urge upon Mr. Briggs to make an
explanation, and that he believes he will be successful.

The deliveries of gold in the present week were \$1,672,340. We are fast
sweeping off our indebtedness, from our own resources, though we have to thank
the Department for a gift of two millions, an undoubted & temporary loan.

Very truly yours,

R. M. Patterson.

Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, }
Washington. }

No. *9233*

MEMORANDUM OF GOLD BULLION deposited at the MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
at Philadelphia, the *26* day of *Dec* 185*5*, by *John Shaw* By *Wm. B. Bingham*

*Charles S. Sumner, Mr of
Philadelphia, personally
well known, who bring
with and said, that
deposited in the Mint
via Chase Bureau of
Treasury a Certificate of
an by John Shaw
is William for the
to \$4,100 Dollars, that
is melted and has
is paid or ordered
being for same and
Wm. B. Bingham*

the of the Recd.

MINT RECEIPT LOST.
A MINT RECEIPT, No. 9233, dated Dec. 26, 1855, for 7 ounces 49 1/100 Gold Bullion, stated Dec. 26, 1855, and paid to the Mint, in order, has been lost or mislaid. The receipt is hereby declared void, and the amount of the same, as the payment has been deposited at the Mint.
Wm. B. BINGHAM,
Field & Co. D.

*Resignation of
Feb 20, 1851.*

WEIGHT.		FINESSES.		SILVER	VALUE OF THE GOLD.		VAL. OF SILVER.		DEDUCTIONS.		NET VALUE.	
BEFORE MELTING.	AFTER MELTING.			PARTING.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	FOR PARTING AND ALLOT.		Dollars.	Cents.
Ounces.	Dec.	Ounces.	Dec.	1000ths.					Dollars.	Cents.		
<i>2 49</i>		<i>2 07</i>	<i>892</i>		<i>130</i>	<i>44</i>						

The deposit is *One hundred & thirty 44/100* Dollars.
of the Receipt, of a corresponding date and number heretofore issued.

EDWARD C. DALE,
Treasurer of the Mint.
By *Wm. W. Edelman*

United States of America)
State of Pennsylvania)
City of Philadelphia)

ff

Before me, Charles D. Freeman, one of
the Aldermen in and for the City of Philadelphia, personally
appeared William Baughan, to me well known, who being
duly sworn according to Law, deposed and said, that
on the 26th of December A. D. 1850 he deposited in the office
of the United States at Philadelphia seven ounces 19.
hundredths of Gold, receiving therefor a Certificate of
deposit in the name of John Shaw by Wm Baughan
and payable to the order of said William for the
sum of One hundred and thirty \$4,00 Dollars, that
said Certificate has been lost or mislaid and has
not been assigned, sold, transferred or endorsed
by said William or any one acting for him and
in his behalf.

Sworn and Subscribed
February 25th A. D. 1851

Before me

Charles D. Freeman

Alderman & Justice of the Peace.



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

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Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

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article or property of any description entrusted to their care, nor is any risk
assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their Cars.

Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

ADAMS & CO. PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA TO BOSTON.
BOSTON TO PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA TO RICHMOND,
RICHMOND TO PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA TO WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON TO PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK,
NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA TO BOSTON.

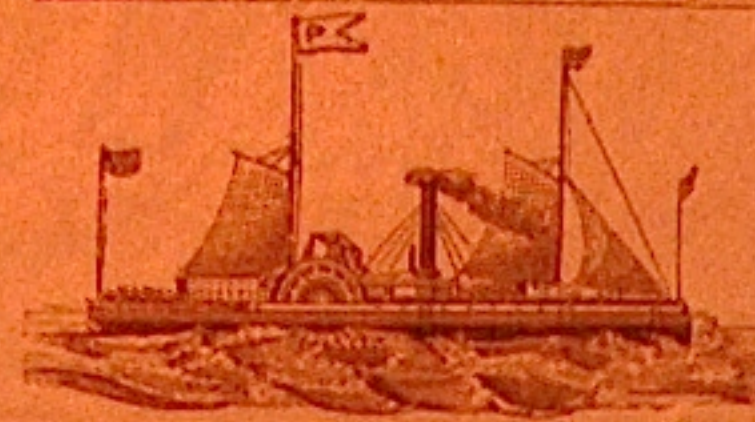
Philadelphia, Feb 20, 1851
Received of *U.S. Mint*
From *Keys cnts (350 \$)*
Marked
3 Keys - Burnett & Co., Boston (100 \$)
1 Key H.S. Kellogg, Indianapolis (50 \$)
Ind. } (50 \$)
May be b. p. by Mint.
to be forwarded as addressed, (less by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)
For the Proprietors, *Geo Davis*

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia

INDEPENDENT LINE OF STEAMERS
 BETWEEN
 PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
 VIA CAPE MAY.

STANTON & SPICER, Proprietors,
 JOHN WAGNER, Agent,

86 West Street, New York.
 70 South Wharves, Philadelphia.



MARKS AND NUMBERS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1851

Received on board STEAMER KENNEBEC,
 whereof WILLIAM FLOWERS is Master,
 From *U.S. Army*

\$100 each.

N. S. Co.

N.Y.

*Twenty bags each, (paid
 & contain \$2000.)*

which we promise to deliver to *Mrs. Miller & Co.*
 at New York, the dangers of Navigation, Fire, Leakage and Breakage excepted,
~~he as they paying Freight~~ *paid*

John Wagner Agent



PACKAGE EXPRESS.

N. H.—ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article or property of any description entrusted to their care, nor is any risk assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or any of the Companies transporting their Cars.

Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell, Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

Received of *U. S. Mint*
Two Keys County (\$200)
 Marked - *one to W. L. Bidwell, Cashier*
Harford, Ct.

one to LaPorte, Mason & Co.,
Terre Haute, Ind.
 via N.Y. & Erie R.R. to be left at
 Mainly Depot.

to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, breakage, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

Geoffard

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

House of Representatives
Washington Feb 18 1857

Dr. R. M. Patterson

NY

Your long and very
instructive letter has just reached me. as
I am in the midst of business that requires
my close attention. and is at full enjoyment
of most intolerable head ache. I shall be
compelled to limit myself to a acknowledgment
of your favor and the assurance of the respect
with which I am

Yours faithfully

Josh Patterson

Mint of the United States
17 Feby 1887.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 11th had remained unacknowledged in consequence, partly of an unusual press of business, partly because I knew of no other "facts & circumstances" pertinent to the question which you presented. On Saturday, however, I sent to the Department a statement, accurately prepared, relative to our condition, which enables me to say that the period when we will catch up will arrive much sooner than I had anticipated.

The indebtedness exhibited at the close of the 14th was

1. to private depositors in certificated issues \$4,536,310.39
2. do estimated being unalloyed 1,177,379.10
3. due to Government 4,711,150.00

Total balance of indebtedness 10,424,839.39

Assuming that the amount unalloyed at any time will be at least one million, & that the Government Fund will not be reduced, & that we shall receive five millions between now & the 30th of March, we may consider as the sum required to resume prompt payments by that day \$9,713,689.39; viz.

Part of ascertained & unascertained debt

to private depositors	5,713,689.39
Amount estimated to be received	<u>5,000,000.00</u>
(over)	10,713,689.39

Brought over

10,712,689.39

Deduct for amount which would proba-

bly be uncollected & therefore unpayable 1,000,000.39

Amount required to assume prompt pay \$10 day, 712,689.

To do this would require a savings of a little over 1 million a month. Our present rate is I think equal to that, and I believe it will be more.

There are some deductions to be made which operate still more in our favor.

First, I think my estimate of deposits had been too large. It could be seen from our experience in the first half of this month that the stream of deposits was falling. We have received but about 1 1/2 million against 3 1/4 million in January & 2 1/4 in December during the same time. Should the rate go on as it had commenced, the deposits probably accruable to 30th March will be half a million less than I have estimated.

Secondly, I have assumed no change in our billion fund. In point of fact, however, the fund has been increased 2 millions, and I understand the amount is not to be withdrawn till we have resumed prompt payment as to our private debt.

Thirdly, I have assumed that all the certificates are demanded as soon as they are payable. In point of fact there is always a very large margin undrawn, & as our position improves this amount will be increased. This sum may be set down safely at \$500,000.

we shall, in consequence of these circumstances,
require 2,500,000 less coinage, probably, to resume
prompt payment of our private deposits than
what I have estimated; so that it is quite likely
that we shall reach that most desirable condi-
tion in but little over a month from this time.

The proposition to remove the Mint establish-
ment to New York is a very fair subject of argu-
ment; the counter proposition to establish a
Branch Mint I have always opposed, because
it seemed unnecessary to have two Mints in
cities so contiguous when one was adequate. Upon
the former point my opinion, as an officer, would
be of no worth, since it is a question to be settled
by other considerations than those relative to the
efficiency of this institution. We are all, in
Philadelphia, pretty well convinced that a rail-
road communication across the continent must
soon be established, and that we will then be
the nearest connecting link with the great
great system of the Pacific, and that our city will
be the natural location of the Mint hereafter
whatever may be thought on the subject now.

Very sincerely yours

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Sec. R. Gadsden,
U. S.
War. Dep. }

WM Patterson Esq
Philadelphia

H of R
17 Feb. 1857

Dear Sir

I have received and beg to thank you, for your interesting letter of 15th inst. - and I observe your view of the impracticability of a life gold coin from that of half a dollar - also that the dollar, if more lightly impressed - need not be so small as now - and therefore not perforated. - I notice your opinion that a rectilinear form could not be presumed, in the perforation. I had supposed, any shape of perforation, by a projection in the stamp - could be secured - but doubtless, you are correct. - I desired parts of Dollars in gold - for circulation, in substitution for some parts down to a quarter inclusive - in silver - until it became apparent, that from an erroneous valuation relatively, of Gold and Silver, Silver would not come back to us. - When that is ascertained, we must change our values relatively - or be content with a single Standard: and then I should prefer Silver as such - to Gold: as more consonant to our normal declinations - in 1792 - also, as the basis of all existing contracts - up to 1834^{if not still} - and chiefly - as less likely to change from variation in production.

I have however supposed, that we are not
as

as get proposed of sufficiently tried facts - and data - to enable us to arrive at a correct decision - as to what should be fixed as the relative value of the two metals in question, and my own view has been, to put the matter over, until the next Congress - authorizing meanwhile the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain, by a Commission - all that may be - in reference to the proper decision of so very important a question.

It then, by way of alleviation, and without changing anything, farther - suggested itself to my mind - that fractional parts, including quarters, of a dollar, might be coined in Gold - and from all I could yet ascertain, the plan meets answer - except in regard to the size of such coin. Nothing can be more than the Gold dollar - for general circulation - so I still recur to a perforated one - for a dollar - doubling or tripling that, of the Specimen you are good enough to send me - Number 11.2 - and making the others as large as possible for the half and quarter dollar - even if a square - oval - or star - perforation cannot be attainable.

Does not the act authorizing the Gold dollar as now coined - expire in 1851 March - next month? - For even I need not trouble you to answer that question, as I shall very easily ascertain it here.

Your plan as explained to Mr Phasing - I read, at the time of its receipt, with much interest - and if we must have but one standard - and that be Gold, there

there seems no alternative but such as the English have adopted - i.e. as to keep silver coin of the smaller denominations from being exported.

I remain with great respect
and regard
Truly yours,
James G. Thompson

Mints of the United States

12 Feb. 1851.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday had a remark at the close which I wish to notice briefly. I allude to that in which you refer to my plan as to small silver coins, as explained to Mr. Phoenix, as being founded on the theory of a gold standard alone. My ideas in suggesting a reduction in the weight of the silver coin from the quarter dollar down, was not based on any such theory, but rather upon that which occurred to yourself, namely that the time was unpropitious for selecting either gold or silver as a single standard. I do not consider a designation, or light weight, in the small coin, as at all inconsistent with constituting our larger silver coin as the sole legal tender for all sums. Small coins even from the basis of those contracts by which the value of commodities is ascertained; they are valued, independently of their intrinsic worth, for their convenience as mediums in the making of change. My new theory of a perfect currency of the metals is, to leave the dollar & half dollar unchanged, and to make them a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all sums; to reduce the weight of the quarter dollar, dime, & half-dime, and make them tender only for sums less than one dollar; lastly, to withdraw the right of tendering gold in payment of debts, so that the coin should pass at a premium or discount, as the value changed relatively to silver. I do hope that whichever metal may be selected a single standard only may be adopted.

There is no limitation of time when the gold dollar shall be struck. Had it not been, however, for the scarcity of silver, the coinage of this piece would have ceased from the operations of the mint, which it is desired by the public. As you say, nothing can be worse than the gold dollar for general circulation.

The courtesy and good feeling which you have exhibited in the various letters which I have had the pleasure of receiving from you, embolden me to make a brief reference to a matter in which my feelings have been very deeply wounded, without just cause. Of course I refer to the attack made upon me, in Congress, by Mr. Briggs. Although the harshness of his language was such that nothing could justify, considering that the party attacked had no opportunity of replying, it was all the more galling to me as he might have learned, upon inquiry, that the assertion for which I was censured I, in fact, never made. The whole length to which I went was that by the 30th of April the Mint would be in a condition to pay all deposits outstanding ten days. The assertion of Mr. Chandler, as on my authority, must certainly have been misreported. As to the statement really made by me it will be more than verified. I think that on the 30th past the series of prompt payments would have been reached, independently of the late advance from the Assistant Treasury, but taking that into consideration, we shall, I hope, reach the point desired, in a month.

Very respectfully, truly yours

R. M. Patterson,
Director

Am. James G. King,
Washington.

Treasury Department
15th February 1851

Sir

On further reflection the Department has concluded to adopt your suggestion as to the mode of paying off in New York two millions of outstanding mint certificates from the public money now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at that place, and by the present mail a warrant in his favor is forwarded to the Treasurer of the Mint for the above amount with instructions to make the needful arrangements as promptly as possible for carrying into effect the wishes of the Department

Very respectfully

Wm. C. C. C.

Photocopy

Secretary of the Treasury

P. M. Patterson, Esq.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia
Pa

E. C. Dodd Esq. Utica February 18th 47
Dear Sir,

Herewith you will
receive for ^{your} ~~your~~ Party from George Lane
some gold (44-71) California Gold in re-
turn for which I wish to receive coin
Very Respy Yours

No 2079

Jas Bailey

Not sure guessed right name as is all the
oblotted - recd given to exp that best goes
wh will return coin if convenient with
Must never transact

Mint of the United States,
February 15. 1851.

Dear Sir,

A few days since I received through Mr. Chandler a slip of paper from you, on which were sketched some devices for gold coins, of the value of one dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar; the pieces to be perforated with round, square, and star-shaped holes, respectively. Your purpose evidently is, to give to gold a more diffuse currency in the minor transactions of business, and to obviate the want of silver; an interesting subject, to which my mind has lately been much directed.

For the present I need only observe, that in respect to the shape of the perforation, none but the circle would be practicable, in coinage; at least, the effect of the pressure in striking would be to throw a rectilinear figure out of form, and make an unsightly and even ludicrous piece of

work. A circle, presenting a single curved line, or ~~continuous~~ continuous arch, would be ~~much~~ more manageable in theory, and we have found ~~it that it is so in practice.~~

In regard to size or denomination, I am no less clear that a quarter-dollar, of standard gold, is out of the question. I have seen such a piece, coined in Constantinople and Cairo, but the sight of it renders all argument unnecessary. Half a dollar is the lowest practicable measure; and even that is only attainable in an annular form, such as the specimen enclosed, (No. 2.) This would bear a ^{very light} light impression.

The sample of a gold dollar herewith sent (No. 1) will show you that we can ^{make} a broad enough planchet for that denomination, without ~~increasing~~ ~~the~~ resorting to the perforation. It would be necessary however to legislate away the head, which requires such a thickness of metal as is contained in the gold dollar now issued. Some such a legal provision as the following, would probably meet your views, so far as they are practicable.

"That the diameter of the gold dollar shall be not less than six tenths of an inch; and that it shall be lawful to issue gold half-dollars, of standard weight and fineness, with the allowance for deviation authorized by law in respect to the gold dollar, the said half-dollar to be perforated, and its diameter to be not less than six-tenths of an inch. And the engraved devices for said coins shall express their denomination, date, and country, with such other marks as may be found expedient."

Very respectfully

Wm. James G. King.

proposed gold coins of standard principle

1 dollar



half dollar



quarter dollar



If gold dollar remains as now - then make
half and quarter dollars with round and square
holes.

Mint of the United States
15 July 1851.

Dear Sir,

A few days since, I received, through Mr. Chandler, some devices sketched by you for gold coins of the value of one dollar, half a dollar, and quarter of a dollar; your plan being to have the pieces perforated with round, square & star-shaped holes respectively, with the view of making them a currency adapted to the minor transactions for which silver is ordinarily required.

I am quite sure that no shape of perforation, except the circle would be practicable in coinage; since the effect of the pressure, in striking, would be to throw a rectilinear figure out of form, the circle would, in practice, I think, prove entirely feasible. I suggested such a model of coin, for a cent piece, at the last session of Congress, to be struck in metal $\frac{2}{3}$ ths copper & $\frac{1}{3}$ th silver.

In regard to size or denomination the half dollar is the least measure attainable even in an annular form. I enclose a specimen ~~one~~ planchet of this value, made of standard gold. This would bear only a light impression. You can judge for yourself whether the piece would be adapted to currency.

I doubt if it is necessary to provide for a perforated gold dollar. The sample sent herewith (No. 2) will

that that we can very confidently enlarge the size of
that piece, without resorting to perforations. The dis-
cuss of the present coin is made necessary in consequence
of the law which requires that it should be imparts
with the head of Liberty. It would be very desirable if
the law could be so modified as to leave a greater dis-
cretion as to the device.

I enclose to your Excellency, Mr. Mundy, a
communication suggesting a means of securing an
ample circulation of the smaller silver coin. I think
we should exhaust all possible legislation for retain-
ing the silver before resorting to the substitution of
gold in its place.

Very respectfully, truly yours

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Jas. G. King,
A. R.
Washington.

House of Reps
Washington July 8 1850

Mr R M Patterson

My

just as it would
is closing. Mr J. G. King has sent me
the enclosed piece of paper containing a plan
for carrying gold, silver, half-dollar & quarters
which he desires to submit to your consideration
and asks your opinion thereon.
Dear and most respectfully

Your fr Servant

John A. MacArthur

Mint of the United States
14 Feb'y 1857.

Sir,

In pursuance of instructions from the Treasury Department, we are preparing a list of Mint Certificates now due, to be paid by you to the extent of \$100 millions of dollars. The list will be sent to ^{you} ~~me~~, and will include all the unpaid deposits of last year & those made this year as far as \$100 millions inclusive.

The department deemed it might be expedient to send a clerk from here to assist in identifying the certificates. If this were really necessary I do not see how we could possibly spare any clerk for that purpose from the duties imperatively required here. You will, probably, have no difficulty in effecting the transaction without our assistance. A fraudulent Mint Receipt is not likely to be presented, and as to endorsements your rules as to Treasury notes will be a sufficient guide. The list will be at hand to indicate the amount.

We shall be glad to hear at the close of each day the number paid & the aggregate amount.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

Hon. Sec'y of the Treasury }
and Sec'y of the }
Treasury. }

(Over)

The list as sent considerably exceeds ten millions
in amount, but as it may happen that many de-
posited may be uncalled for, the names have been
extended to enable you to afford all the accommo-
dation your funds will admit. It would not be
prudent to announce payment beyond \$1.000, &
even to effect this would assume nearly half a
million uncalled for, or paid here. Let me add
that our images is now of such amount that we
could pay any deposits below \$100 which you might
find it necessary to refuse.

Treasury Department
Feb. 12. 1857.

Sir

Your nomination of Mr.
Geo. F. Delbecker to be a Clerk in the Mint
at Philadelphia has been approved by the
President of the United States.

I am very Resp^t.

Thos. M.
Sec. of the Treasury

D. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a.

Minist of the United States

14 Feb. 1857.

Dr,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 12th, renewing certain instructions heretofore given relative to the manner of effecting the payment of ten millions of Mint certificates at the Assistant Treasury, New York. In reply I have to state that the instructions will be confirmed to, and that a list of deposits payable is now being prepared & will be sent to the Assistant Treasurer to ~~manage~~. I shall write to him to that effect to day, & that he may give the requisite notification of the time when he will commence payment.

Respecting the propriety of sending one of our own clerks to aid in the payments, I must remark that the business of the Mint is now such that no clerk could be spared without serious inconvenience. If thought desirable, however, our Treasurer will visit New York for that purpose. In my own judgment, there can be no difficulty in effecting the payments, with perfect safety, without any assistance from here. The list will be a guide as to the amounts, & our rules as to endorsements are the same as are required for the transfer of Treasury notes.

Very respectfully

Your faithful servant

P. M. Patterson.

Director

Hon. Thomas Corwin }
Sec. of the Treasury.

Recd. Phil. Feb. 12th 1857, of the
U. S. Mint - One Key cents (#100).
Which we promise to forward & deliver
as marked - viz: T. B. Biggs, Post-
Office, Richmond, Va.
For Adams & Co.
Geo Barn

Treasury Department
February 13 1851

Sir

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12th and in reply have the honor to state, that the Department considers it most advisable to carry out the plan for redeeming two millions of the outstanding Mint certificates agreeably to the instructions of yesterday. On the plan you suggest it would be adding thus much to the bullion fund which the Department is unwilling and indeed does not feel itself authorized to do, and therefore considers it a more eligible and proper course to have the certificates redeemed by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and to be retained there as evidences of so much specie in the sub-treasury, lent held by the Mint in Philadelphia, and so soon as circumstances will admit these certificates will be paid by the Mint from its new coinage and the amount restored in actual coin to the Assistant Treasurer, at New York in the same manner as if they were held by individuals.

As a matter of additional precaution you will please send to New York one of the Clerks of the Mint who is fully qualified for the duty in order to identify the certificates as they may be presented for payment.

R M Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint
Phila

Very respectfully
Wm C. Cresswell
Secretary of the Treasury

Countess of Shaftesbury

Washington 13th 1835

Dear Sir

Your letter advising that there was 11 millions & a half on hand was quite startling as we had no previous idea of such an amount there at a loss to account for the complaints that were flowing in from ^{every} quarters & through members of Congress of the large amount of unpaid certificates & the great measure of the complaints from NY & some others from the last carrier had upon the delay at the mint, & they are saying it is Congress to stop another bill not only for establishing a mint at NY but also at one in Ohio & as the NY mint is now being they intend to quit for all measures in I hope however that you will soon be able to close up all causes of future complaint.

In requesting the mint to prepare small gold coinage for the use of the departments that are calling upon us for them it is not with any intention of keeping 100 million funds but merely that

that you can supply them with Dale
in exchange for longer term which
either you will use to pay it or
repay it by retaining the smaller term
for the meeting the other demands
we shall want here towards the
close of the month to 3000000 in
in paper & dollars for the members of
Congress - The information asked
for yesterday is the prepared for
a call from Congress - please let
us have it as soon as you can &
up to the day

I have but
very little
left to give

Hendon 13th Feb 81

J. R. A. Pattison

Dear Sir

I have just

received your return & have with it an enclosure
for which I am much obliged, altho
I am only meeting with this subject
as an association - When in England 10
years since, I found rather unexpectedly that
their gold & silver coin circulated freely together
and that what I had supposed to be of
frequent occurrence viz. the purchase of
gold at a premium for payment over 40s. 6d.
never happened or at least so seldom
that none seemed to be aware of it -
This fact suggested the idea then need to coin
that small coin had an intrinsic value
for the purpose for which they were adapted.
Beyond that of coins well so adapted. - Since
then I have believed that the English system
was specially necessary for the United States
overseas as well as with the small bank
notes. I think if possible ought to be copied at least
the one, & two, & three. These considerations induced
the persuasion that the half dollar could be
conveniently included in the proposed light coinage.
That it would be convenient to have a

Even coin of that denomination ^{mainly} ~~being~~ ^{in the circulation} I think will not be gen-
erated by any. There is however much
force in your suggestion that such a coin
would embarrass the establishment of a silver
currency alone for a legal tender. At the
same time a policy is well sustained by theory &
authority. I have despaired of it ever being
favored. The friends I will add peculiar am-
bition to spread money wherever a few grains
of gold could be found, & where the powerful
influence that would surround the gold
fracture if any attempt was made to abolish it.
There is also material in the case for con-
sidering display of advertisement manufac-
ture of specie to spare. For these & other
reasons I despair of ever seeing the reform
you suggest in our currency. And if I am
not mistaken in this, the necessity & utility
of a light brass dollar coinage becomes im-
apparent. And yet it is one of those
speculative problems about which nothing but
experience can fully solve. You have
no doubt thought of the use of our cent coin -
which should or can be done to get rid of the
redundant accumulation of them (now ~~scattered~~
at the private factories) - which is? You think of
covering an eighth of a dollar. - The 2 1/2 &
over the dime, might be used to break the
half dime in two parts without the aid of cents
and in most parts of the country would be

near enough for change, at least the number
of cents necessary for change might be con-
siderably diminished. - This is worthy of consid-
eration or perhaps some better modification of
the small coin, I have made for this purpose.

As to the decimal division of the dollar ar-
ranging pretty on paper. I am on one account -
yet I am persuaded that it is less con-
venient to retain them as a money of account
and adopt for practical business the decimal
division. - You see this in the N York
currency where it is found impracticable to intro-
duce the decimal division in ordinary busi-
ness. - But these matters do not now
concern us much. I am glad to hear
that silver is falling. The rumor of South
is alive. - I met a gentleman
of high intelligence a few days since who had
been preparing a bill for the State Legislature
authorizing their banks to issue brass generators
& dimes in paper!! I do think some
of that.

Very truly

Wm. B. D. Ingham

Wm. W. S.
13 Feb. 1857

Sir,

The instructions of the 12th inst are received. May the plan suggested by me yesterday be considered as a compliance herewith? Will drafts be issued in favor of our Deputies, & if so when may they be expected? It is impossible to give public notice till decided on these points.

R. M. Patterson

Dear Sir

Mr. Wm. W. S.
Recd. 13 Feb.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company,

MORSE LINE.

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,

Connecting with the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Morse's Telegraphs.

TO THE TELEGRAPHING PUBLIC.

Please write plainly; answer quickly; pay only for the message (not for the station) and never give name, rank, and location of the party addressed, to insure prompt delivery; when you wish to be anonymous, please so state; no charge for address and signature. The above is for your safety as well as our convenience.

Office in Philadelphia, Quincey Granite Building, 101 Chestnut St.

Office in NEW YORK, No. 5 Hanover street, corner of Bayard St.

Office in BALTIMORE, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange, South Gay St.

Office in WASHINGTON, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite National Hotel.

By Telegraph, dated Washington Feb 13 1854.

Rec'd, Philadelphia, 1854. 3 o'clock 25 min P M.

To A. M. Patterson Esq
Treasury Department Feb 4 1854

Director of the Mint

The Department cannot add to the bullion fund & the certificates when redeemed must remain with the Assistant Treasurer at New York until the Mint can replace the amount & withdraw them.

The instructions of yesterday will therefore be carried into effect & the certificates agreeably to the list which you will forward will be paid by the

Assistant Treasurer at New
York as a matter of
additional precaution you
are authorized to send on
a clerk who can identify
the certificates.

Mr Hodge
Asst Secretary Treas^r

80 / 240

in 18

Dec. 13 1851
Washington
J. J. City of New York

Treasury Department
February 12th 1851

Sir

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th and in reply I have the honor to state that the Department duly noted the statement in your previous letter that the indebtedness of the mint was six millions to private depositories, and understanding that this was exclusive of the indebtedness to the United States to the extent of the bullion fund of \$4,700,000 it was unable to reconcile this with the information it already possessed on the subject, as it had no previous idea that so enormous an amount as eleven millions of uncoined gold was on hand, and it was therefore unable to account for the various complaints which were presented to it on the subject of the great inconvenience under which the community were laboring in consequence of the heavy amount of outstanding certificates and asking for relief by authorizing the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to redeem a portion of them. Under the facts of the case the Department has not hesitated to afford the relief required to the extent of two millions as you will learn from the instructions to you by the present mint.

You will please prepare and forward to this

Department a full statement of the operations of the Mint since the 1st January last showing the whole amount of uncoined bullion on hand at that day - the different deposits since, with the date and amount of each - the amount of outstanding certificates at that time, the amount since issued, and the amount redeemed, and the whole amount of uncoined bullion now on hand for which certificates have been issued including that belonging to the United States - as also the amount as near as it can be estimated of the uncoined bullion for which certificates have not been issued. In the statement will also be included the whole amount of coinage since the above date, and you will please also state the present average daily coinage.

Very respectfully
 Your obedient servant
 Thos. Corwin
 Secretary of the Treasury

R. M. Patterson Esq.
 Director of the Mint
 Philadelphia

625,000 \$E = 3,200 = 184,000 = 5 E
 250,000 \$E

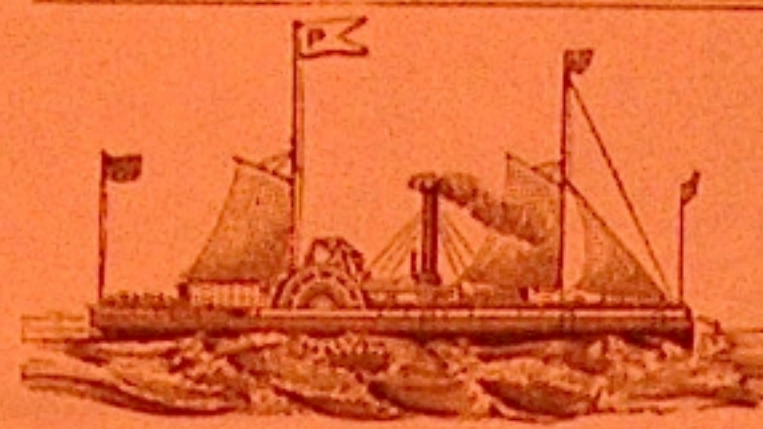
250,
 434,000

Uncoined bullion on hand Jan. 1, 1857	875	8,525,671.42
Deposits since to		
Certificates issued since		5,254,292.14
Red. and in the Mint for which certificates have not issued	2 1/4 %	1,300,000.00
Amount paid to 14 th		4,135,481.36
Outstanding certificates Jan. 1, 1857		
Bullion in Mint as close of Dec. 1851 for which certificates		
not issued & afterwards issued (see list on next of the material)		4,302,907.55
Bullion Fund of U. S.		4,711,150.

532,921.95
 2,620,966.02
 1,939,221.00
 76,950.00
 5,170,058.97
 5,166,017.05
 4,041.96

STANTON & SPICER, Proprietors, 86 West Street, New York.
D. W. ELDRIDGE, Agent, 6 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1858



Received on board **STEAMER PENOBSCOT**,
whereof **SAMUEL SEYMOUR** is Master,

FROM *U. S. Mills,*

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

2 kegs	\$106 =	212.
1 "	—	106.75
2 "	105	210.
1 "	—	100.
		<u>\$628.75</u>

Six Keys Cent,
Paid to Contrain
\$ 628.75

N. J. Co.
N. Y.

which we promise to deliver to *Messrs. Willits & Co.*
at New York, the dangers of Navigation, Fire, Leakage and Breakage excepted,
he to discharge Freight *per Ship*

James Caldwell



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

OFFICES—9 Court St., Boston; 16 Wall St., New York;
80 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 16 Baltimore St., Balt.;
Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

N. B.—ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any
article or property of any description entrusted to their care, not in any risk
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their Cars.
Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

ALVIN ADAMS & W. B. DUNN, Proprietors, Philadelphia, N. York,
E. S. SANFORD & S. M. SHOREMAN, Proprietors, Philadelphia, N. York,

Philadelphia, Feb. 12 1857

Received of U. S. Mint

Two Keys cents (\$200)

Delivered by Mr. Thelma & Co.

Cincinnati Ohio

1 - G. M. Sparks, Cash.

Mt. Vernon Del

to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

San

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

OFFICES—0 Court St., Boston; 16 Wall St., New York;
80 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 10 Baltimore St., Balt.;
Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

N. B.—ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any
article or property of any description entrusted to their care, nor is any risk
assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their Cars.
Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

ALVIN ADAMS & W. H. FENNER, Proprietors, Philadelphia, N. York,
E. S. SANFORD & S. M. SHOEMAKER, Proprietors, Philadelphia to Richmond.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1851.

Received of ~~R. Smith~~ U.S. Mint
~~Thru~~ Key Cert. — (two 300)
Marked R. Smith Cash
Washington
D.C.

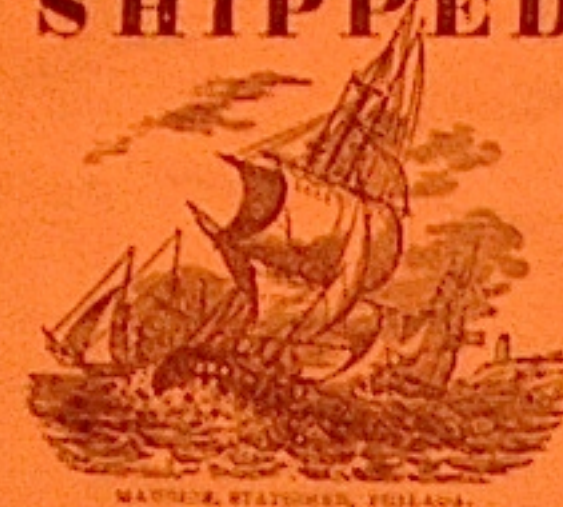
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

Ram

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

SHIPPED



in good order and well conditioned, by the **TREASURER OF THE MINT**, in and upon the good *Park*

Elk

Capt. Mays

Boston

whereof is Master for this present voyage,
and now in the River Delaware, and bound for

*Ten Keys cents (said to
Contain \$1010.07)*

8 Keys \$100 each

1 — 105.

1 — 105.07

Being marked and numbered as in the margin; and to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the
aforesaid Port of *Boston* (the danger of the Seas only excepted.)

unto *Messrs. Davenport & Mason* or to
them Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods. *paid here.*

D. & M.

Boston.

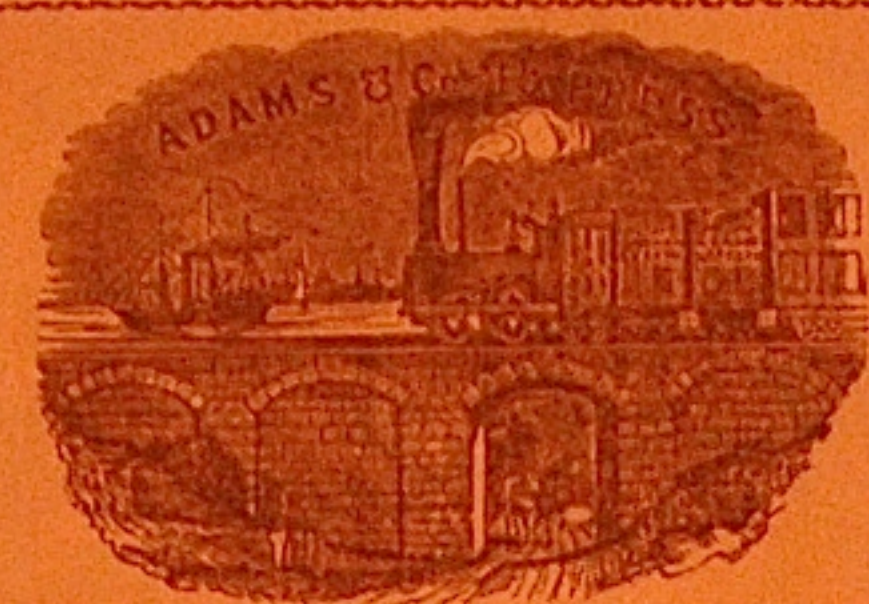
Fifty cents Each

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said *Park*

hath affirmed to *them* Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the
others to stand void.

Philadelphia, *Feb. 12, 1851.*

A. Mays



**EASTERN, WESTERN AND NORTHERN
PACKAGE EXPRESS,**

*For the Conveyance of Merchandise, Specie, Baggage, &c. &c., and
Insurance effected, whenever required, on any Package,
to its full amount of value.*

OFFICES—6 Court St., Boston; 16 Wall St., New York;
80 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 16 Baltimore St., Balt.;
Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 13th St., Richmond.

N. B.—ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of
any article or property of any description entrusted to their care, and is
any risk assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steam-
boats, or the Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Rail-
road Companies, or any of the Companies transporting their Cars.

ALVIN ADAMS & W. H. BINSWORTH, Proprietors Philadelphia to Boston.
E. S. SAMPSON & S. M. SHORMAN, Proprietors Philadelphia to Richmond.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1851

Received of *U. S. Mint*
One Key case (\$100)

is Marked *Ch. C. Hollbrook*
305 Arch. St.

which we promise to forward to *Boston*
and deliver to *him*

Ogent, (less by fire, water, breakage, leakage, and dan-
ger of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

Paw

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

Treasury Department
February 12th 1857

Sir

The Department being desirous of relieving as far as practicable the inconvenience under which it has been represented the mercantile and financial community are at present suffering by reason of the heavy accumulation of uncoined gold bullion and the consequent large amount of mint certificates that are now outstanding, has concluded to authorize the Assistant Treasurer at New York to redeem the earliest issues of said certificates to the extent of two millions of dollars. You will please therefore on the receipt of this paper and forward without delay to the said Assistant Treasurer, a list of those certificates in regular numerical order, which would be entitled by the rules of the mint to the earliest redemption, to the amount in the aggregate as near as may be, to the above sum of two millions of dollars, with full particulars for his information of the date number amount name &c of each certificate. You will also for the government of the holders, cause the numbers of such certificates to be made public, and that they will be paid on presentation to the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

After you have ascertained the numbers which will be included in this list, you will continue the

redemption, as rapidly as your new coinage will admit of,
the certificates bearing the next succeeding numbers in
their due order.

Under the reduction which will thus be made
in the indebtedness of the Mint, and with the aid of
the large bullion fund, the Department confidently
believes, that with suitable exertions on the part of the
officers of the establishment, all outstanding certificates
can be redeemed at any early day, and the depositors
be subsequently paid as rapidly as the bullion can
be assayed and its value ascertained.

To accomplish so desirable a result, and
to avoid if possible all future inconvenience to the
community on the subject, it will be necessary that
you should continue to push the operations of the
mint with all possible vigor.

Very respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

W. B. E. B. B.

Secretary of the Treasury

R. M. Patterson Esq

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Minist of the United States

12 Feb 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, in which you announce the intention of the Department to redeem two millions of dollars worth of United States Certificates from the government money in the Christian Bank at New York, and you ask me to recommend to the Treasury the means of effecting that object.

I should recommend the following course, being the same as that pursued on similar occasions heretofore. Let a draft or drafts be issued, for the amount desired, on the Christian Bank at New York, in favor of the Treasurer of the United States. The latter officer will then give notice that at such a day he will redeem United States Certificates at New York, to a certain number designated. He will prepare himself with the list of the deposited certificates to payment, with the amounts due, and at the appointed time will be in attendance at the Christian Bank in charge to deliver such an amount as may be required from the same transfer to him. He will demand, as his evidence of payment, the receipts or certificates issued, properly endorsed, and will then be constituted the technical holder of them, so that on his return to Philadelphia he can himself receipt the warrants which complete the transaction so far as relates to the United States account.

Our Treasurer states that he is in readiness, at any time, to proceed to New York for the purpose indicated.

In a former letter I suggested that a draft on our

all the funds, in favor of the Christian Teachers at
Sungate, might be issued for a sum equal to that
which you propose to transfer to us. You do not state
whether it is your intention to issue such a draft. It
would, of course, be desirable that we should have some
written notice if such a sum is to be required.

Very respectfully,
your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

Rev. Thomas Forster, }
Secy of the Presby.

P.S. Let it never be necessary for me to
to avoid sending of the desired sum or more of the
drafts in the Office of the Christian Teachers, to
make him to receive the sum required, I suggest
that some constitutional provision be made to the effect
that to afford the necessary assistance, this sum is
not, except when absolutely given in former years,
and I deeply regret to the matter that no
constitutional provision might arise in future.

The enclosed contains a list of names in, and of, the
 district of the ... of the ... of the ...
 ... of the ... of the ... of the ...
 ... of the ... of the ... of the ...
 ... of the ... of the ... of the ...
 ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

Very respectfully,
 Your faithful servant,
 Wm. Patterson
 (Director)

{ ... }
 { ... }

P.S. As it would be necessary for a ...
 to avail himself of the services of one or more of the
 Clerks in the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, to
 enable him to discharge the sum required, I suggest
 that some instructions be given to the Assistant Treas-
 urer to afford the necessary assistance. This has, in-
 deed, always been cheerfully given on former occa-
 sions, and I simply refer to the matter that no
 misunderstanding might arise in future.

House of Representatives
Washington Feb 11 1851

Dr R. M. Patterson

D. F.

Our New York friends
are renewing their efforts and I understand
that a large deputation arrived this morning
with a view of having it mustered to
their aid - They profess, as I hear, to have proof
of the necessity of the Plt Mint - and seem
determined to carry their object. If you have
any additional facts, or circumstances to
state by which I may meet the torrent, you
will oblige me by letting me have them
as early as possible - I never saw such
a petition upon a legislative body as is made
by numbers on this matter - and in the hurry
at or near the close of the session, there is much
reason to fear that they will connect their project
with some other favored plan.

I am in much haste

Yr. friend Jos. Chandler

Mint of the United States

11 Feby 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Annual Assay was held yesterday at the Mint, all the Commissioners being in attendance: viz.

Nov. Geo. S. Kane, Judge of the District Court	} Commissioners in Office
Geo. W. Whinnell, Attorney do do	
Wm. S. Lewis, Collector of the Port of Philad ^a	
Nov. Geo. R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia	} Commissioners Specially designated by the President
Prof. Edwin Hitchcock, of Amherst College, Mass.	
Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia	
David M. Stone, of New York	
Chas. B. Fogg, of Philadelphia	
Saml. B. Smith of do.	

On the following page will be found a table presenting the results of the trials made by the Commissioners. That being quite satisfactory, the Commissioners concluded their proceedings by a resolution "that the examination of the gold & silver coins returned at the Mint & its Branches, in the year 1857, is in their judgment sufficient, and there appearing no greater deviation from the standard fineness & weight than is allowed by law, the trial is considered & reported as satisfactory."

The accuracy of the weights of the Mint was also tested, by comparing them with the standards kept for that purpose, & the correspondence was found satisfactory. — Very respectfully,
Yours obedt Servt.

Nov. Thomas Corwin
Secy of the Treasury.

R. M. Patterson,
Director

Mint of the United States
11 Feb'y 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that experiments on the parting process of Mr. McCulloch have been prosecuted to success so far as to succeed, in procuring malleable gold fit for manufacture into coins.

The practicability of the plan is thus proved, and we are now prepared to test its feasibility by comparison with other known methods. To this end an accurate experiment will be made, with the least possible delay, in which the expense, labor, time, waste & other particulars will be taken into particular consideration. This, I am informed by the Melter & Refiner, will occupy ten days.

While the plan referred to

Mint of the United States
11 Feb'y 1857.

Dear Sir,

I have considered your communication of this morning, in which, as requested by the Board of Cashiers of the Philadelphia Banks, you expressed their desire that some considerable portion of the Mint Certificates might be ~~passed~~ through a transfer from the Assistant Treasury at New York to the Bullion Fund of the Mint, the object being to relieve a temporary pressure for specie. You asked that I might make such representations to the Secretary of the Treasury as would secure this object.

I must state, in reply, that I have already communicated to the Secretary all such information in regard to the condition & prospects of the Mint as would enable him to act understandingly on the matter. I have stated that considering the actual & anticipated coinage we do not need any further increase of our bullion fund as a permanent deposit. Considering, however, the large amount in the Assistant Treasury at New York, & the pressure for bullion for export, it I suggested that a present advance might be made to the Mint, to be replaced in New York by counter-drafts from our bullion fund payable at the latter end of this month, or when required for Government purposes.

Very sincerely & truly yours

John P. Ferris, Esq.

Chairman of B. of Cashiers.

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Minist of the United States
10 July 1861.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of yesterday, in which you request more further information relative to the Minist indebtedness.

The source of your difficulty is in assuming that the total indebtedness of the Minist was less than \$100 millions. In my previous letter I qualified the statement relative to our debt by indicating the amount to private deposits, meaning thereby to exclude the public or government debt, usually termed the Public Fund. Your confusion, then, is caused, that the Public Fund is to be added to the debt to private deposits, making the total indebtedness more than \$100 millions.

I have already stated that, as large as that sum appears, we have a well grounded expectation in the course of three months the greater portion of that sum shall, and certainly from private deposits will be paid. At the government we must continue large in debt.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
Wm. Patterson,
Printer

Wm. Patterson, Jr.
Minist of the Treasury



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

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any of the Companies transporting their Cars.
Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
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ALVIN ADAMS & W. B. DUNSMORE, Proprietors Philadelphia to Boston,
E. S. SANFORD & S. M. SHOTLAND, Proprietors Philadelphia to Richmond.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1851

Received of *U. S. Mint*
One Key Cents (\$100)
Marked *Seldus, Withers & Co.*
Washington D.C.

(Might to be P. C. though)
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

Bani

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

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ALVIN ADAMS & W. B. DUNN, Proprietors Philadelphia & Boston.
E. S. SANFORD & S. M. SHORNAKER, Proprietors Philadelphia & Richmond.

Philadelphia, Sep. 10, 1851

Received of U.S. Mint —
Two Key cuts (#100)

Marked S. Floyd, Cash.
Wilmington D.C.

Int. to be paid through.
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

Sam

Printed at the Adams Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

New York Sept 2/57

Edw. C. Dale Esq.
Treas. of the Mint
Phila.

Dear Sir -

We deposited
at the Mint 15th ult 259 ⁵⁸/₁₀₀ oz. Gold
belonging to a friend of our named
Stevens. We have just rec'd the
inclosed letter in relation to the returns
of the same to which we will call
your attention, & if not too much trouble
will you ascertain if possible if there is
any mistake & write us in relation to it.

& Mgr

Yours Resp
Pillsbury & Sandport

8748 - 4,501.69
4,179.79
321.90

Treasury Department
February 8th 1851

Sir

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th and in reply I have the honor to state that the Department is still unable to understand how the indebtedness of the Mint amounts to six millions of dollars unless the uncoined bullion on hand exceeds by that sum the amount of your bullion fund, or in other words that the bullion on hand amounts to \$10,700,000.

When you say that the bullion fund is not at your command, the Department understands that this is the case only because it is already invested in coined bullion, the owners of which have of course been paid for it to the extent of said fund, and this uncoined but unpaid sum is consequently now the property of the United States, to be paid for in coin, as you say, only after all other depositors have received their coin, and that said bullion forms a portion of the six millions which the Department understands is the whole amount of bullion on hand. If however in addition to the bullion amounting to \$5,700,000 belonging to the United States (having been purchased by the bullion fund) you have besides six millions more of bullion on hand, your details are intelligible, but not otherwise and the Department therefore wishes such further explanations as will enable it fully to understand the

facts of the case

The Department has no present intention
of diminishing or increasing the bullion fund at the Mint

Very respectfully

Yours &c &c

Geo. B. Mendenhall

Secretary of the Treasury

P. M. Patterson Esq

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Pa.

Treasury Department
February 8. 1867.

Sir

Your communication dated the 6th inst. has been received and the Secretary of the Navy has been advised that the Purser of the Navy Yard can be supplied monthly with \$3000 in gold dollars.

It is more than probable that the Treasurer will require about \$100,000 to be transferred from Philad.^a to Washington about the close of this month and, it will be a great accommodation to the community here if he can be supplied with a reasonable proportion of the amount in $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$ eagles and dollars.

I am very Resp^{ly}

Wm. B. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad.^a

Robinson
Sec. of the Treasury

New York 8 Feby. 1851

Minst Gent.

We send you
to day herewith - two
parcels, gold in this one
bundle marked "Coffin & Co."
"Clock No. 1. and 2."

Please coin & keep separate.

The No. 1. & Dutch and the
No. 2. California coin, nomi-
nally \$71. (Returned to subject)

Also, one box marked
~~marked~~ E. W. B. with my
names. containing about
two thousand dollars.

No 1722

Yours truly,

Coffin & Co.

Separate assays for the 3 lots



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

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S. S. ADAMS & CO. S. M. SHOREMAN, PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA & RICHMOND.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1851.

Received of U. S. Mint
One Key Cents (#100)

Marked Jas. Adams Cash.
Washington, D.C.

Freight to be p^d. through.
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the sea's excepted.)

For the Proprietors, *Barth*

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
7 Feby 1857.

Dear Sir,

On the 28th ult. I nominated a clerk to
fill a vacancy in the Mint, and have not since
received any notice of his approval or rejection.
Will you do me the favor to inquire into the matter?

Yours very sincerely

A. M. Fuller

Com. L. Hodge, Esq.

Mint of the United States

7 Feby 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of yesterday enclosing a letter from the house of Becher & Co. of New York, in which they request that drafts in favor of the Mint may be made on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, for the purpose of paying off a like amount of Mint certificates. You ask how it is that with the bullion fund "at our command" (\$4,700,000) there can be any difficulty in redeeming such certificates, even with uncoined bullion on hand to the extent of six millions of dollars, as a considerable portion of the latter, it is presumed, is always unassayed, and the value being thus undetermined no certificates can have issued for that portion."

The explanation I have to offer is that the bullion fund is not, as you suppose, at our command. It is in fact uncoined bullion. This you can understand when you consider how the bullion fund has been really disposed of which we ^{have} received during the past two years. The coin never came or remained in the Mint, but was disbursed in payment of certificates of uncoined bullion. The Government became, in fact, the purchaser of such uncoined bullion, and now stands in the position of an unpaid depositor.

Since it is presumed that the Government is

willing to postpone its claims in favor of private depositors, we apply our coin, as fast as it is manufactured, to the payment of the latter. We reserve nothing for the account of the government. Should drafts be made upon our bullion fund, we pay them by diverting a portion of our coinage as it accrues, from the payment of private depositors to the payment of the government. Of course, when the coinage of the Mint shall have exhausted the debt now due, & which may hereafter become due to private depositors, we shall reduce the Bullion Fund, as fast as possible, into the condition of coin, since I am well aware that we have now on hand an amount beyond what, in a more ~~severe~~ untrammelled state of affairs, would be required.

In a letter to the Assistant Secretary, yesterday, I stated that it was the opinion of the operative officers of the Mint, arrived at after a full consultation, that to or before the 30th of April next the Mint would be in a condition to resume prompt payments, in the meantime, not less than half a million in $\frac{1}{4}$ Eagles & Gold dollars, provided the bullion fund were not reduced by drafts. I shall now state the data on which that opinion was founded.

The estimated debt to private depositors, beyond our means of payment, on the 1st inst was —

The estimated deposits of Feb., Mar., Ap.	\$6,000,000
over	14,000,000
	<hr/> 20,000,000

Estimated sum payable prior to 30 ap.	<u>20,000,000</u>
Of this amount there will probably remain unadvised at that date	700,000
The estimated amage at 6 1/2 million per month is	19,500,000
The estimated amount payable & un-	
advised is	<u>300,000</u>
	20,500,000

I believe this estimate to be fair, and it gives good grounds for the hope that we shall secure the desirable result at which we aim. It is, however, predicated upon the supposition that our bullion fund will not, in the meanwhile, be reduced by drafts.

The request made by Mr. Peel is not principle, I am sure, by any suggestions from the Mint that we need the relief required. I should, indeed, have serious objections to an increase in our bullion fund. You might, however, be disposed to furnish some temporary relief to the money market by the drafts proposed; in this case you could issue within a few weeks, Counter drafts upon our bullion fund to replace the amount so advanced, leaving the condition of affairs, in the end, precisely as at the commencement.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Sutherland

Director

Hon. Thomas Croft,
Secy of the Treasury

Chief of the United States

31 Jan'y 1851.

Sir,

I deem it to be my duty to call your notice to an imperfection in so much of the new postage bill as relates to the three-cent piece.

Through circumstances unavoidable in the process of minting it is found impracticable to manufacture coins of the exact purity or coins of the exact weight required by the standards. Limits of variation are always allowed, therefore, within which the manufacture is considered as satisfactory. The postage bill departs from all precedent by authorizing a new coin without the remedy indicated. I therefore, respectfully refer you to the 10th section of Senate Bill No. 230, reported by Mr. Dickinson on the 13th of May 1850, and beg that you will use your influence to have the limits of variation therein authorized inserted into the proposed bill.

So the Senate has had to mention that the value of the said three-cent piece is ~~less than its intrinsic value~~ ports to be. It was so made with the special object of enabling us to call in the depreciated Spanish currency at par. You know, doubtless, that these Spanish coins, though passing currently at their nominal values of 6½, 12½ & 25 cents are worth intrinsically about 5, 11 & 20 cents respectively, being deficient in the average about 1½ per cent. To call them in at their ~~mint~~ ^{mint} & pay for

cent of the amount deposited or exchanged.

§ That the money which shall be received in exchange for the said coin shall be a fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mint, which shall be used in the purchase of silver bullion to be converted into said coin, and to pay the expense of their transportation; and if there shall be a surplus the same shall be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of the Mint: Provided, that the foreign coin received shall not again be put into circulation but shall be received at the Mint:

§ That until the said fund shall have accumulated by the sales herein authorized, and whenever for other reasons it may be convenient, it shall be lawful to apply such portion of the ^{silver in the Bullion} Contingent Fund of the Mint as may be needful in the ^{carriage} purchase of the ^{coin herein authorized} silver bullion required for the; provided, that from the proceeds of the sales of said coin, the legal value of any silver thus withdrawn, estimated in dollars, shall be restored to the Treasury (as of late).

§ That the provisions of this act are in relation to the said three-cent piece are hereby extended to the Branch Mint at New Orleans. And authority is hereby conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the same provisions to the Branch Mints at Charlotte & Dahlonega, whenever in his opinion he may deem it expedient.

8. That the money which shall be required in any
change for the said coin shall be a fund in the hands
of the Treasurer of the Mint which shall be held in
the full.

9. That it shall also be lawful to pay out the
said coin at the Mint in exchange for the following
silver coin, viz. the Spanish quarters, eighths, and sixths
of a dollar, the Mexican pieces of like denomination, the
British shilling and sixpence, and the French franc,
half franc & quarter franc: and at the following rates,
namely, for the Spanish or Mexican quarter dollar, twenty
five cents; for the Spanish or Mexican eighth of
a dollar, twelve and a half cents; for the Spanish or
Mexican sixteenth of a dollar, six and a quarter cents;
for the British shilling twenty one cents; for the British
sixpence, ten cents; for the French franc, eighteen cents;
for the half franc nine cents; and for the quarter
franc, four cents: Provided, that such pieces shall
not be presented in quantities less than forty dollars,
and that in every such case there shall be at
least one-third of the amount in quarter dollars.

10. That the said coin may be delivered, at the
discretion of the Director, in any of the principal
cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of
the Mint for transportation; and the reasonable ex-
pense of freight incurred in sending the foreign coins
aforesaid to be exchanged at the Mint as herein au-
thorised, may also be paid: Provided, that the amount
to be paid, in ^{any} other case shall not exceed three per

§ That it shall be lawful to coin at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three eighths of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such device as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coin and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date, and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under.

§ That no ingots shall be used for the coinage of such three-cent pieces of which the quality differs more than five thousandths from the legal standard; and that in adjusting the weight of the said coin the following deviation from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namely, one-half of a grain in the single piece, and one pennyweight in a thousand pieces.

§ That it shall be lawful for the ^{Director of the} Mint, under the instructions of the Director, to purchase silver bullion which shall be deposited by the said Treasurer for coinage into the said three-cent pieces; and that the said coin, when received may be delivered in exchange for their legal equivalent in other gold or silver coin of the United States to any person who shall apply for them: provided, that the sum asked for shall not be less than fifteen dollars.

them their nominal price in our own coin of full weight, and manifestly impracticable. Yet the permanence of this impaired currency is, I believe generally, found to be a serious evil. Several members of Congress, at the last session, asked my views as to the proper remedy to be applied, and I suggested the measure, which has taken a legislative form in the bill of Mr. Dickinson above referred to, from the 9th to the 13th sections. That measure contemplates the coinage of a three-cent piece of such a fineness & weight as give it an intrinsic value somewhat less than its value by law, and the exchange of that piece, by tale, with the Spanish & other small foreign coins at their value in circulation. I can see no objection and many advantages in this plan, and sincerely hope that you will agree with me in the propriety of writing it into the 3 cent clause of the Post Office bill. Permit me to mention that the views influencing me in the suggestion of this measure were explained at length in a letter of Mr. Dickinson of the 28th of February last, to which you can probably have access.

It is quite apparent that except as connected with an exchange such as is contemplated, with the worn Spanish currencies, the three cent measure will be ineffective. In the present state of the silver market we receive but a very moderate share of silver, not twenty thousand dollars in the last two months. It is not likely that even of this small amount any considerable portion would be required in a coin overvalued as is the one proposed.

Probably the bill as presented by Mr. Dickinson might be
advantageously amended by committing to the Treasurer of
the Mint the duty of purchasing bullion to be coined into
the three cent piece, authorizing him to sell ^{them} to all persons ap-
plying for them for any money of the United States, & also for
the small Spanish & foreign currencies at par. A system
nearly identical is now pursued by us in relation to the
silver coin and is found highly convenient.

Such an arrangement would secure these small coins
to the people at once, without requiring them to await the
dispositions of the bullion dealer who may deposit silver
in the Mint.

My views may, however, be best indicated by the enclosed
draft of a bill embracing the particulars of which reported
by Mr. Dickinson, & others which will increase its efficiency.

Yours &c I trust pardon this intrusion, and attribute
it to the interest which, as Director of the Mint, I must feel
in every thing appertaining to our coinage.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

John Patterson

Director

John Thomas Patterson
U. S. Senate }

HERON & MARTIN
Commission Merchants,
Philadelphia.
AGENTS FOR
New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston
and Wilmington, N. C. Ports.

J. Christad Easty
Savannah
Geo

1 Keg \$100.
1 do 50.

Shipped, in good order and well-conditioned, by *Master V. State*
on board the *S.S.* called the *S. Grima*
whereof *State* is Master, now lying at the
Port of Philadelphia, and bound for Savannah Geo.
Two Kegs of *Salts* - said to contain
each hundred & fifty Dollars,

being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in like
good order and condition, at the Port of Savannah Geo. (the dangers
of the seas only excepted,) unto J. Christad Easty as to him assigned,
~~they~~ paying freight for the said Kegs paid by *Owner*
in Phil^a Two Dollars

with ~~and~~ *freight* and *average* accustomed. In Witness whereof, the Master
or purser of said vessel hath affixed to 3 Bills of Lading: all of this tenor
and date, one of which being accomplished they are to stand void.

Dated in Philadelphia, the 21 day of *May* 1851
For the Captain
H. Macatister



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

OFFICES—8 Court St., Boston; 16 Wall St., New York;
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Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

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ALVIN ADAMS & W. B. DINSMORE, Proprietors, Philadelphia to Boston,
E. R. SANFORD & S. M. SHORRELL, Proprietors, Philadelphia to Richmond.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1857,
Received of *U.S. Mint* —
One Key Cents (\$100.)
Marked *J. H. Tucker Cash.*
Cumulated
100.
Eight fairs.
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)
For the Proprietors, *Sam*

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
30 July 1857

Dear Sir,

My views on the resolution offered by you, I referred to the Committee on Coinage, relative to our Silver Coin, were asked by Mr. Sharps of that Committee, and I addressed my reply to him yesterday. I mention the fact to you that you may do me the favor to read it, with the content of Mr. Sharps which I have no doubt he will readily concede. The views expressed will probably coincide with your own.

I perceive the Branch Mint Bills are under discussion, and heard through the telegraph what it was said that the New York Branch was elegantly opposed by Mr. Chandler.

Yours very sincerely,

R. M. Patterson,
Director

Hon. J. R. Chandler,
Washington.

J. Engle. Augus.

Dear Sir,

Recd 3 Feb
Ans. 200

New York. Feb. 1. 1851

I have hypothecated the
certificate alluded to in your favor, 31st ult^o for money
and have to a considerable extent disbursed the same
on acct. of shipping, so that it would be quite inconve-
nient to return the cf. at the present time.

As soon however, as the actual value of the gold sent
by me is ascertained I will deposit with any person
you may nominate such an amt. of money as may
put you entirely at ease respecting the outstanding
certificate - or I see at this moment no objection to
doing that in anticipation of the assay if that will

Went from Mr. DeWight the invoice lot, or
cal. bal. of his invoice of boxes 22, 23, 24 - dep. 25?
insh. posted No. 22 - in the ^{great} hurry & likely got crossed
I think the wrong one was put in his 22 - please have
the need on the difference bet. the two - just
make things plain here the rest will be corrected
It may be that all is right but I would like to see it in
order to do it right - In a note I attached to the rest I told
Mr. D. we sh^d like to have his invoice with they enable us to
check our own work the more discrepancies when they occur
No 1082.

Sent by Howard & wrote to Mr. DeWight & Reed duly altered
Saturday 25 Jan

Mr. D. joining and
L. L. H. and after
repeated but with
no success
Jan 30 '51.

sent you
Jan

Invoice covering 10 boxes for 22 - it is reported to
be a very poor lot of dust at the mint -
further that it is supposed some error may have
occurred in the weighing of my lot, so that the
mint may fall in arrears, upon payt. etc.
if this shall be found to be the fact you may
rest assured that any excess in my lot shall be
refunded at once unless there are special reasons
why this matter should not take this shape you
will please permit it to rest as it is - Respectfully
H. DeWight

J. E. Meyers Esq

Dear Sir,

The Gold dust sent you
was supposed to be a fair lot when it left San
Francisco, costing $16\frac{25}{100}$ per oz, - it is reported to
be a very poor lot of dust at the mint. -
Further that it is supposed some error may have
occurred in the weighing of my lot, so that the
mint may fall in arrears, upon payt. etc.
if this shall be found to be the fact you may
rest assured that any excess in my lot shall be
refunded at once unless there are special reasons
why this matter ~~should not~~ take this shape you
will please permit it to rest as it is. - Respectfully
H. Daugherty

Estimate of the foregoing Deposit from
of the gold, and for silver
To the Director of the Mint - The above C
Dated for

Mont. A. S.
31 July 1881

H. Dwight Jr
D. J.

Yesterday I had the pleasure to write you a sketch of the error in
your deposit. Not that it occurred. This morning I am informed in your letter of
80¢. I am in a momentary doubt as to the correctness of the
settlement, but which after the fact, to the "lot before meeting" on the 1st day (mean
the figure). As it is a question of the meeting, there will be no calculation of value, and
made the difference between "before" and "after" and not make any variation in the
bank of the step. I am in a copy (included, alteration) of the entry in a weight 64,
by which you will better understand the matter. The error in addition, or
rather mistake of the right figure, was discovered the morning after a deposit.
When mistake, are made as deposits, which, in the hurry & confusion of the
weight even will sometimes happen, we always very cheerfully rectify them, as I
may not, on a 12th summer time. I am glad to have the opportunity to give
you a rect. in the proper manner possible.

Very Resp,
Yrs

J. E. No.

J. E. Myers Esq.
Waggon
N. J. Mint
Chile
By Handcar

Mr. J. Engler, Augus

New York July 17/51

Dear Sir

I received today your receipt for 242 5/8 lbs of Gold Dust dated July 13th. I wish this for as well as all lot sent in my name to be subjected to one assay - if the quantity I send is in several packages I do not want each package separately assayed. I want all that is deposited at any one time assayed together.

Respectfully
Amos Benson
In Reckman

I have given such directions

Wm. T. R. Eng. - 11/27/11
17 Feb 1887

Invoices of Gold Dust shipped by F. Argento & Co
on board the steamship California, Budd Master
to the address of Mess. Brown, Brothers of New York
for account and risk of the shippers

B.B. & Co. 1 Box No. 22 containing 8 Bags
22 @ 24 ea. \$3.75

1 Box No. 23 containing 4 Bags
ea. 3 1/2 10.

1 Box No. 24 containing 5 Bags
ea. 3 1/2 10

Mrs. R. E. E. 1891
17 Feb 1887

be satisfactory to you. I enclose copy of invoice
remain

Respectfully Yours

H. Doughton

3^d Feb 1887

I thank you for your letter with copy of invoice. I find some
weights are missing, but this is to be attributed to the
state of the dust when delivered. I do not see the there is
any necessity for you to make the deposit alluded to
as a reference to your letter will make any thing straight. The
only thing desired to have any thing straight in form as well
in fact - this can be done in future.

Wentworth D. F.

Feb. 6. 51

Dr. W. M. Patterson

Dear Sir I send you herewith

some thoughts on the present state of the currency which I would gladly have submitted to you before they were put in print but the gentleman connected with the Bank here were so anxious to hasten its transmission to Washington that I could not comply with their wish, if I took time to see you or hear from you —

My first thought was not to touch the half dollar, but second thoughts have fully confirmed the opinion that the half dollar should be ~~indeed~~ ^{indeed} they are now almost the ^{only} article of value from the coins, and are not less very more essential to the circulation than the quarter has — Besides there is another reason not less cogent — If the half dollars are protected & the gold dollars multiplied, we can get rid of the dollar notes which will be a great matter — To make war on all the smaller notes is to

awoke the selfish jealousy of the petty
barber and damn those who think
they can have no small money
if the small notes are driven out -
but in my mind - I am proud of the
half dollar expense will soon
teach every body that we can do
without the dollar note at least
and if all our \$5 bills were substituted
by gold & small silver coins we should
have a very respectable currency of -

Yours J D Lyman

The kind paper will come by
next mail

Minist of the United States
1 Febr'y 1887.

Dear Sir,

Send an amount of gold dollars at that suggested in your friends note, accompanying that to which I enclose an official reply, would give us no inconvenience at all (\$39,900). I only have to request that in so far as $\frac{1}{4}$ Eagle will serve the purpose they may be demanded in preference, as we are much obliged to you.

The result of the audit which I noticed in my letter, — that we could return prompt payment by 30 April, provided ^{the} small good annuity ($\frac{1}{2}$ E & P) did not exceed half a million, & that our bullion fund was undisturbed, — was communicated to Mr Chandler, in consequence of a letter from himself. The fact, perverted in an important particular as to time, — was made use of by Mr Briggs in his most insulting attack upon me in the Herald. I have such an aversion to controversy that I cannot bring myself to notice that gentleman either in the press or otherwise. To you I am glad of an opportunity of renewing the expression of my belief that our performance will realize the promise above stated. As to my having gratuitously suffered facts (or as he says falsehoods) to influence legislation, I assure you that I have never volunteered a letter on the whole Pennine Mount controversy. I have simply answered questions, or given information pertinent to those questioned.

Very sincerely yours
R. M. Patterson.

Wm. L. Hodge, Esq.

Minist of the United States
6 Febr'y 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, in which you state the desire of the departments to be supplied with gold dollars, and ask how far this can be done, without too great inconvenience to the operations of the Mint.

In reply, I have to state that we can furnish, at once, about \$30,000 in the smaller gold coin (quarter eagles & dollars), without any serious inconvenience. Our supply of dollars has lately been reduced, so that the whole of the above amount could not readily be spared in that coin; but if quarter eagles will not serve the purposes required, we shall be able, probably, to meet the entire sum in dollars.

In reply to your question as to the extent to which we can supply dollars to the departments, per month, I may mention that, in a consultation held a few days since with the operative officials of the Mint, it was generally agreed that from six to seven millions per month would be coined, till the 30th of April, of which not less than half a million should be in quarter eagles & dollars, affording us a tolerable certainty of returning prompt payments on or prior to the date mentioned. In my opinion that amount of small coinage will more than

answer the demands of the public and of the
departments. If this should not be so it is for
the Department to indicate whether by increas-
ing the small coinage we shall delay the redemp-
tion of prompt payments. A moderate demand
from the departments, - say 30 to 50 thousands doll-
ars per month, - would, however, give us no in-
convenience; and if a supply to this extent
would be satisfactory, I think no serious delay
in the time of resuming prompt payments would
result. Some preliminary notice should be given
of the time when the coins are required, and, I
hope, that the diminution in our Bullion Fund,
consequent upon their withdrawal, would be supplied
by counter drafts.

Very respectfully
your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Comdr. Hodge, Esq
Asst Secy of Treas

Treasury Department
February 6 1857

Sir

I enclose a letter from the Banking House of
Beck & Co. New York requesting that the public money
in the Sub Treasury at that City may be applied
to the redemption of Mint certificates. With a
bullion fund of \$4,700,000 at your command the
Department is at a loss to understand how there can
be any delay in redeeming such certificates, even
with uncoined bullion on hand to the extent of
six millions of dollars, as a considerable portion of
the latter it is presumed is always unpaid, and
the value being thus undetermined no certificates can
have issued for that portion. You will please report
on the subject as promptly as possible returning at
the same time the letter of Beck & Co.

Very respectfully

Yours Obt. Servt

Thos. Corwin

Secretary of the Treasury

Robert M. Patterson Esq

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Pa

Minist of the United States

5 Feby 1857.

Dear Sir,

The telegraph has given to the public some most interesting expressions applied to me by Hon. Mr. Briggs, founded on a supposed assertion by yourself, which stated, as by my authority that the Mint is in a condition to reimburse all deposits from New York, within ten days. I must beg you to explain in the proper quarter that my assertion was that on the 30th of April the Mint would be in a condition to pay all deposits received over ten days. You have already explained, as telegraphed, that I have never volunteered a letter on the whole Mint question. I have simply answered your questions, as sent you copies of answers to the questions of others.

On the next page I present the copy of a contract entered into early in 1847 by Adams & Co for the transportation of gold ^{bullion} to the Mint. This contract is still unchanged, & several transfers have during the past year been effected under its terms. The firm have expressed their desire & willingness to abide by it, & to give any security required for the safe transmission of the funds. The amount is, you will find, \$15,000 for twenty millions of British bank.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. J. R. Chandler

M. Patterson,
Director.

(Copy)

We agree to transport by the mail line, from
New York to the Mint in Philadelphia, Gold
Coin & Bullion at the rate of thirty seven and
a half cents per thousand dollars, to be conveyed
at our risk & returned at the Mint on the arriv-
ing of the day on which we receive it / if sent,

(Signed) A. S. ...

18th Nov 1847

Chas. W. Bateman 20th 1847

Mints of the United States

5 Feby 1857.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 2^d inst, in which you request my opinion of your proposition relative to the coinage of dollars, half dollars, & quarter dollars of a mixture of gold & silver.

As a means of forming a judgment on such a measure, I have had two planchets prepared, each of the value of fifty cents, and enclose them to you. The planchet N^o 1 contains gold & silver in equal values; number 2, contains equal quantities of the metals. In the first piece the weight of the gold is 5.885 grains, that of the silver 92.812 grains; in all 98.697 grains. In the second (and smaller) piece the total weight is 21.853 grains, equally divided between the gold & silver.

The objections to such coin are, first that they are defective in failing to indicate their value, ^{either of the sensible} tests of color, or weight. The only security to the public relative to the character of the pieces would be in the Mint stamp. But we have many instances of the success with which this may be imitated, and although an important test of the genuineness of the coin, it is of the highest importance that as many additional ones as possible should be combined with it. I think, on an examination of the pieces I send, you will agree with me in the conclusion that they should not be authorized in currency.

Another, but a minor, objection to such coin is, that the

value of both metals is impaired by combining them in an alloy. To restore them to their original condition the process of separation or refining must be effected, & paid for, and the commercial value of the coin is depreciated by the amount payable for that purpose.

This effect, however, you seem not to have regarded as objectionable, since the tendency of the coin to remain in circulation is thus increased. That is true. It is to be observed, however, that this tendency is far less in the case of the coin proposed by yourself, namely a mixture of equal values. The weight of the 50 cent piece of that character is $\frac{25}{100}$ of an ounce; to part the metals at this Mint would cost 3 mills, or 1 cent 3 mills of four such pieces containing one dollar in silver. At this percentage of cost it would, at the present advance of silver (about 3 per cent) be profitable to export even the proposed mixed coin. The piece containing equal weights has so small a proportion of its value in silver that it is quite certain that in no future condition of the silver market would its export be profitable. ~~It~~ ^{It} ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~run~~ ^{run} ~~up~~ ^{up} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~a~~ ^a ~~premium~~ ^{premium}, however, its export might take place.

You have asked whether the coins proposed might not be so stamped or shaped as to distinguish them from the silver coin, if the color should not suffice. I much doubt whether any other shape of coin than that now universally adopted is practicable on a large scale. The propositions for oval coin, coin with flange of a more valuable metal, rectangular, & annular coin would probably present great, if not insuperable difficulties in the execution. The annular piece gives the best promise of success. I enclose for your examination rectangular & annular filenchets of gold, of the value fifty cents.

The proposition to which you have called my attention
had its origin, without doubt, in the desire to provide some
remedy for the growing scarcity of silver coin. I have had my
own attention engaged on the same subject, and, at the re-
quest of the Hon. Mr. Phoenix, addressed him at length, present-
ing what appeared to be the remedy best adapted to the exigency.
I take the liberty to send enclosed a copy of that communication.

Very respectfully
your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter,
U. S. Senate,
Washington.

P. S. A few days since I called the attention of the Hon.
Mr. Rusk to what appeared to me a defect in so much of the
new postage bill as relates to the three-cent piece. As Chairman
of the Committee of Finance the subject may have an interest to
yourself; and I should be gratified to learn that, by the courtesy
of Mr. Rusk, you had perused my letter.

No 1 contains a planchet prepared according to the terms of Mr Hunter's request - "in proportions of equal value." The synthesis requires 5.805 grains of gold, 92.812 grains of silver; in all 98.617 grains, for a coin of 50 cents.

No 2 contains planchets in which the gold and silver are present in equal quantities, which Mr Hunter may have intended. The composition ~~should be~~ is 21.853 grains, for a coin of 50 cents. The diameter is six tenths of an inch (same as the half dime) and the thickness two one-hundredths of an inch, about the same as the proposed 3 cent coin.

No 3 contains planchets of standard gold, annular, and of the weight of 12.9 grains, and value 50 cents. The diameter is the same as the half dime, & the thickness $1\frac{1}{2}$ hundredths, or three-fourths of the price No 2.

No 4 contains planchets of standard gold, parallelograms of $\frac{3}{10}$ ths by $\frac{47}{100}$ of an inch, and 2 hundredths of an inch thick. The weight 12.9 grains, value 50 cents.

~~The extraordinary circumstance of events, by which~~ As the U. States of Amer. is a gold-producing country (now the greatest in the world) and as we have no home resources for silver, it

really become a grave inquiry, in the present tendencies of the specie trade, whether we ought not to recede from pre-conceived opinions, and see what can be done, in the way of bringing gold more into use, and for minor dealings. Provision will probably be made ^{by a charge of standard} for insuring the currency of the quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime, in silver; and nothing could be so convenient. It is not yet contemplated to extend the change to the silver half-dollar. Can we not afford to let the large silver coins go from us, if they must, and put in their place, gold coins, or coins partly composed of gold?

It is indisputable, that good bank-notes are esteemed ^{mainly} because they weigh nothing, and take up little room. In themselves, however, they are nothing but paper; valueless, & destructible. On the other hand, even a few dollars in silver is so heavy as to be accounted a nuisance in the pocket. Between these alternatives, we have a metal, at once portable and valuable.

We have never yet designed to try what could be done with gold, in making it a convenient, every-day currency; a market-money.

The pieces proposed by Mr. Hunter would probably be rejected by the public, for want of a gold colour; and for other reasons. - The parallelogram would be easy to handle, and is not without precedent; but the rapid coinage of it would be probably be impracticable. The annular coin is submitted, as altogether practicable, and not liable to any very serious objections. The

approaching summer will probably find the coining department, in respect to gold, with more hands than work; at the utmost, it is a question of adjustment.

Curale
Dear Sir
I hope you can do
something in the way of \$100 dollars
if it is not 20 or 30000 quarterly for the
Departments
W.D.H.



Treasury Department
February 5th 1851

Sir

The other Departments are applying for a supply of gold dollars and the Department wishing so far as it can be done without too great inconvenience to the operations of the Mint to comply with the requests, is desirous of ascertaining from you to what extent you could supply such demands per month.

Very respectfully

Yours obt. Servt.

A. A. Phelps

Asst. Secretary of the Treasury

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia
Pa.

Washing, Feb 22 1857

St. Louis

You will probably know a resolution
which I have introduced in relation to a new coin-
age you do me the favor to let me hear your opinion
of it. - My intention is to raise gold and silver
in proportions of equal value according to our present
standard and out of the mixture to coin dollars,
half dollars and quarters - I wish without altering
the present standard of value to obtain a coin which
will afford the means of transacting small exchanges
as they exclude silver pieces - This mixture
would retain its value by only half the difference between
gold and silver and I wish to think that a small
proportion should not be expected -

Can such coins be
so stamped or shaped or will the silver swell and
be liable to splitting and then from silver half dollars

and quarters?

What the dollars, half dollars and
quarters be likely to be expected at the present
rate of difference between gold & silver?

What is the ^{present} market value of silver as compared
with gold? and what would be the ^{probable} difference
between silver & gold which would pay the metallurgists
= just for separating the metals in their compound
coin? -

Yours early reply to this will greatly
oblige

Yours very respectfully
R. M. Hunter

D. R. M. Patterson

Office of the Journal of Commerce
February 3 1851

Sir,

I received your favor of the 30th ult. on Saturday evening, in the same mail with the official announcement of the appointment, to which you are pleased to allude so courteously. I shall be happy to attend to the duties assigned me on the occasion referred to, but am so confined at my post here, that I cannot be absent long, and shall not probably arrive in Phil^a until Saturday eve. or Monday morning. With many thanks for the kind attentions you have shown in your communication

I remain

Yours very respectfully
David M. Stone

R. M. Patterson, Esq.
Director U. S. Mint }.

Mint of the United States
Philad^a 31 March, 1856.

Sir,

At the request of the Directors of the Mint, I have the honor to represent to you the necessity of an increase in the clerical force of said office, and to request that the President's consent thereto may be given. I present, very respectfully, some of the grounds which indicate the propriety of this request.

Up to the close of the year 1847 the Directors was attended, in this office, three clerks. A vacancy having occurred, at that time, the number was reduced to two, who were found amply competent to the labor then required. At the close of 1848 the deposits from California began to reach the Mint, and since that time the general business of the Mint has been enormously increased. Early in 1849 it was found necessary to return to the original number (three) of Clerks allotted to the Directors. These proving insufficient, another Clerk was added, by the President's consent, in June of the same year.

The business in the Directors' office having still continued to accumulate, it became necessary, in November last, to employ still another Clerk, but as it was thought probable that the demand of this Clerk would not be permanently necessary, he was only temporarily employed, and was paid from the Contingent Fund. This has not been an unusual case, it would have been found that

disposal with these clerks, and it has become manifest
that he should be engaged upon a more permanent footing,
as there stands in probability of a diminution in our business
for some time to come.

While the requirements of the public service and pressing
the permanent engagement of the same clerk, there is a
special reason justifying for so doing in consequence of
the difficulty which is made, by the accounting officers
of the Treasury, in ~~affixing~~ the bills rendered for ~~credit~~
credits other than those given by the clerk regularly ap-
proved. All bills have already been disallowed, as un-
authorized, and I am not sure whether the explanations
which I have given relative to this necessity have
sufficed to satisfy the accounting officers. Under the cir-
cumstances I am compelled to request the President's
consent to the appointment, by our Treasurer of a
new clerk.

It is not only to be seen upon any precise measure of the
degree in which the business in the Treasury's office has
been increased in the few last years. The number of re-
quests & warrants for payment afford the best means
of comparison. Thus, in 1847, 1848, & 1850 were as follows

1847 - requests -	1528	3 warrants -	1802	Total	3330
1848	do	1573	do	1800	3373
1849	do	2000	do	2709	4709
1850	do	16,514	do	9000	25514
1851 (approx)	2,357	do	3504 (approx)	5861	

It shows, therefore, that since 1847, the number of requests
& warrants entered in the Treasury's office, has increased

...the number of clerks in 1880, and probably will be the
times the number during the present year. But during
that time the number of clerks had been increased
four times by me, regularly appointed, and another tempo-
rarily employed. The readmission of permitting us
to have the latter clerk and regularly appointed will
I hope be apparent.

Should the President consent to the proposed ap-
pointment, the President will make the readmission
at once. It is probable that the President had decided
to have the clerks of the clerk for the future
employed in his office.

Should this occasion to request the favorable
consideration of the department relative to the appor-
tion of the bills which have been or may be rendered
for clerical services which we have engaged under our
contracts of absolute necessity. The suspension of these
bills, under the circumstances, would operate with
great hardship.

Very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Attest, Thomas Corwin,
Secy of the Treasury

To the President, Master Refiner & Assayer of the Mint,
and others interested. —

The instructions heretofore given, on the 22^d of Nov. 1850
and on the 8th Jan'y ult., regulating the amount of silver
in the alloy of gold ingots will cease to take effect upon
deposits received after the end of the present month. There-
fore the alloy of silver

of the Mint, 1850, in which the
gold is alloyed with silver, and
the amount of silver in the alloy
is regulated by the instructions
given on the 22^d of Nov. 1850
and on the 8th Jan'y ult., will
cease to take effect upon deposits
received after the end of the
present month. Therefore the
alloy of silver

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
James G. Thompson

To the Treasurer, Melted & Refined, & Assayer of the Mint.

The instructions given on the 22nd of Novr., renewed on the
8th of Jan'y ult., regarding the proportion of silver alloy in
gold, it is now deemed expedient to modify. In the ingots
made from deposits received after the close of this month, the
proportion of silver alloy will, therefore, be so regulated as
as to not to exceed two-hundredths of the standard weight,
the copper alloy being, of course, eight-hundredths.

Mint of the United States, }
Director's Office, 31 March 1857 }

R. M. Patterson
Director



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

OFFICES—9 Court St., Boston; 16 Wall St., New York;
80 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 10 Baltimore St., Balt.;
Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

N. B.—ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any
article or property of any description entrusted to their care, not in any risk
assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their Cargos.
Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

ALVIN ADAMS & W. B. DINSMORE, Proprietors, Philadelphia, N. York,
B. & S. SANFORD & A. M. HODGKINS, Proprietors, Boston.

Philadelphia, Mar. 31, 1851

Received of U. S. Mint
One Keg Cuts (#100)

Marked John Peter, Cash
Lancaster,
Ohio

(H. P.)
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

Ram

Banking House of H. H. Hine & Co.

South Bend, Indiana, March 31st 18

Dear Sir,

Will you please send us with a
Circular containing information ^{relating} to the
terms on which the American & foreign
Silver coins, & foreign Gold are received
at the Mint & converted into new coins,
& such general instructions relative to
your regulations as will enable us to
work understandingly & oblige

Superintendent
U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

Yours very truly
H. H. Hine & Co.
Per H. H. Hine

Do you pay Express chgs. on Coin one way?

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1851.

Sir,

The note of Mr. J. Engle Agnew which he sent to me, and which I convey to you, contains all the information that can be given to you from the Mint regarding the inquiries which you have made in your letter of the 17th inst.

Very faithfully yours,

R. M. Patterson,

Assn. Cashier, &c.

Director.

I have again searched my weight-books, and regret to say with the same results as before. The agent of Adams & Co's Express Line, (Mr. George Bacon,) made a deposit of \$119.92 in the name of L. H. Griffin on the 28th of January. Mr. B. remembers the package with the name "Agnew" marked thereon, and of my speaking of it at the time, in connection with a gentleman of ~~the~~ Philadelphia being the same name. Mr. B. thinks it was a box, not a bag, and if so the amount would probably be larger, say over \$5,000.

It would be impossible for us now to attempt
to trace the lot, as neither Mr. Baird nor I
can get the least clue to the person who made the steps
1860, and the package itself, whether bag or box, must
have been destroyed long before this."

Mont. 4th St. 20 March, 1854.

J. Engle Regar."

"Adams & Co., at New York, could give some informa-
tion concerning the package."

I Encls. Negs by
Please deliver bearer the best
marks R Johnson & Co
R. B. R. W. Mead.

March 29/57.

No 31 man

United States Mint
Philadelphia

New York 29 March 1861.

We this day forward to you address
by Adams's Express 18 pieces of bullion (including as one of the
small pieces rolled up in paper) weighing 65 pounds 12 1/2 ounces for
coinage. It is said to contain gold. When assayed please
forward Certificate of the same to

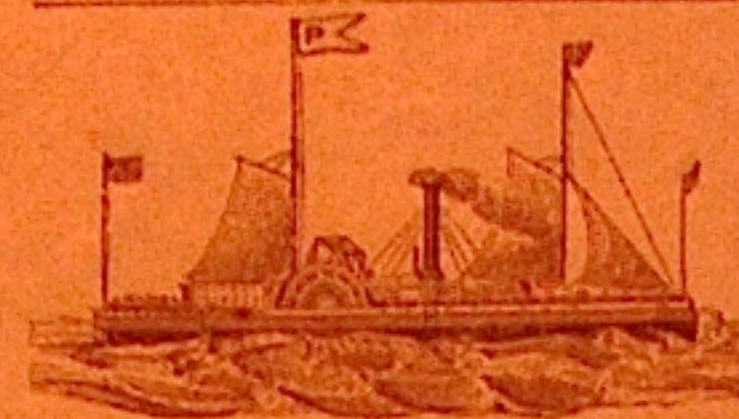
792
1062

Respectfully
John Sweetser

956.40
06.5
5738.40
9198
165120

INDEPENDENT LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
VIA CAPE MAY.

STANTON & SPICER, Proprietors, 88 West Street, New York.
JOHN WAGNER, Agent, 70 South Wharves, Philadelphia.



Philadelphia, Mar. 29, 1854

Received on board STEAMER ~~PERODSCOT~~
whereof SAMUEL SEYMOUR is Master,
From U. S. Mint,

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

100 on 9 Kgs
108 - 1 -

N. & C.

N. Y.

Ten Kgs cut, (said
to contain \$1008.00)

which we promise to deliver to Messrs. Miller & Co. —
at New York, the dangers of Navigation, Fire, Leakage and Breakage excepted,
he or they paying Freight

Wm. Miller & Co.
J. M. Aldrich

Treasury Department
March 29th 1851

Sir

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th and in reply have the honor to state that you are authorized to receive American gold coins in exchange for the new three cent coins under the restrictions as to the issue of the latter in the letter from this Department of 26th. The instructions to you to compare for the present your purchases of silver bullion for the purpose of coining the three cent pieces, to the foreign coin of full weight, were given under the impression that the premium on such coin would be paid upon ^{its} nominal value by tale; but as you propose to purchase by weight, you of course can do so of any silver foreign coin which can be procured, with the understanding however, that such purchases of worn and light coin are not to be made at a rate of premium which will make the bullion cost more per ounce than what full weight coin purchased and received by tale would cost.

Very respectfully

Your Obedt Servt.

Wm. C. C.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

Wm. Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Recd 27 March. Ans? Dr. - Ex? (weight) book
16-20 Mar. cont. fine name. if not prof. date
on Mar. 1st. will again give info.
in pleasure. - 25th Mar. - give details along
at camp. date.

Mr,

I will thank you to
inform me of the value of
a lot of gold dust that
the Mint about the 8th
of March & in weighing
a fraction less than 230.895
245.70⁰⁰ I believe - At the
the Mint has been withdrawn
from the Mint I should be
glad to know the app. value
value. - Respectfully

Washington 17th Oct. 1871
25th March. C. M. Rice

Dec. 29 March
and
Copy of assay mem. sent &
notes dist. at time - is in much
washington
nearly as heavy as gold takes but
March 28th 1851
little to affect value very seriously

Sir,

Your polite note of the yesterday
has just been rec^d by me. I regret
to observe an inadvertence com-
mitted by me in my first note to you
as to the date of making my as-
sessment - it was made about the 8th
of January, instead of March.

The number of the receipts I have
sent by me to Messrs. Corcoran & Phipps
for an assay is to Philadelphia some
the assay ass. The amt they inform
me is \$4272.50 etc which is less
than I expected (for 250 ounces or near-
ly so of Wash of a fair quality), which is the

leaves of my giving you this trouble

Very truly

Yours

Piero Ricci

Single copies of

Philosophy

Minist of the United States,
Philadelphia 28 Mar. 1857.

Sir,

At the request of Mr. Dale, I beg leave to reply to your letter of yesterday inquiring of him the authority for payment to Robert Dunning of \$100 for one month's services, and why the same is included in the abstract of 'Incidental Expenses' and not in that of 'Salaries of officers & clerks' for November & December 1856?

Soon after Mr. Dale entered upon his office he reported to me that the number of clerks engaged in his department was quite insufficient, and that the public service made it indispensable that additional assistance should be engaged. He suggested that he should employ that assistance temporarily, in the expectation that the clerk so employed might, at a future time, be found unnecessary. Well convinced of the difficulties under which he labored, I acceded to his proposal, & Mr. Dunning was accordingly engaged.

I did not doubt that it was competent to us, when necessary, to engage such temporary assistance, and to pay for the same from our Contingent Fund. On a former occasion the Secretary of the Treasury had acceded to such a temporary employment, under circumstances not at all more pressing. In a letter of the 16th April 1855, acknowledging one from him declining to authorize a permanent increase in our

clerical force, I remarked on the difficulties in which
we were placed and asked his consent to a temporary
employment of an accountant to be paid out of the
Contingent Fund, and the amount was given accord-
ingly on the 20th of April, 1855. No objection had
ever been made to the employment of unknown, and
their payment from the Contingent Fund, although
we have a special appropriation for wages and an ab-
stract of accounts relating thereto. A similar charge
on the Contingent Fund for unanticipated expenses
for clerical service seems quite as appropriate.

To give some idea of the necessity of such addi-
tional clerical service I will mention the fact that
in 1847, when the Treasurer was allowed three clerks,
the number of gold & silver deposits received was 1125,
and the number of warrants issued 1302. In the past
year the numbers were, respectively, 16,014, and 8508,
although during a great part of the time, but four
clerks were employed in the Treasurer's office. The
temporary employment of a fifth clerk, even, it seems
to me, hardly to be objected to. The proportion of clerical
labor required is very much in proportion to our receipts
& payments. These having been increased more than
six fold within three years, an increase of six times
more the number of clerks certainly appears reasonable.

Very respectfully

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson,

Director

P. L. Smith, Esq.
Act. Auditor. }

Minister of the United States,

27 Mar. 1857. —

Sei,

Your letter to the Treasurer of the Mint, relating to the duty secured. It had been forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington for such action as may be deemed necessary.

very resp^y your ol^d serv^t

H. M. Patterson,
Director

william w. wilson.

22. 11. 1881

Disch.

11. 29. 1883

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Mint of the United States

27 Mar. 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a letter relative to a proposed issue of counterfeit coin. It should properly have been addressed, I suppose, to some of the law officers of the Government, and I now enclose it to you that you may give it such a direction as the circumstances require.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient

Wm. M. Miller

Wm. D. Hodge, Esq.
Asst. Secy of Treas. }
Washington.

Treasury Department
First Auditor Office
March 31st 1857

Sir

Please state the Authority for payments to Robert D. Hamming of \$100.00 for 1 month's services as Acting Clerk, and why the same is made out in the abstract of "Incidental Expenses" and not in that of "Salaries of Officers & Clerks" for November & December 1856.

Respectfully

Yours obt. Servant

W. L. Smith
1st Auditor

To

C. C. Bates Esq

Treasurer of the Unit

Philadelphia

1857

883	111	1111	101
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1302	573		
	1828		

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20,815



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

OFFICES—9 Court St., Boston; 16 Wall St., New York;
80 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 16 Baltimore St., Balt-
more; Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

N. H. ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any
article or property of any description entrusted to their care, nor is any risk
assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their care.

Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

JOHN ADAMS & W. H. DUNSMORE, Proprietors Philadelphia to Boston.
R. J. SANFORD & S. M. SHOMAKER, Proprietors Philadelphia to Richmond.

Philadelphia, Mon 27, 1851

Received of *H. S. Mills*
One *100* cents (\$100)
Marked *G. P. McCadden*
Canton Ohio

(*Weight paid*)
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

Paw

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States,

27-Mar. 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, giving instructions relative to the issue of the three-cent piece, and stating the President's approval of the dies for that coin presented by Mr. Senguer.

In my letter of the 7th I endeavored to express the importance of an authority to sell the new coin for American gold; in your letter of instructions no such authority is given, although no objection to the plan is suggested. As it is possible, therefore, that the permission was overlooked I take the liberty of renewing your attention to the importance of an instruction on that point. If we are confined to exchanges for silver alone you will see the great difficulty of introducing any large amount of the new coin into currency. The present premium on Mexican silver coin or bullion is found effectually to check receipts at the Mint for 5[¢] & 10 cent pieces, although these have a high price in the market & are much in demand. Is there any reason to suppose that the 3 cent piece, a debased coin, will prove a greater attraction to depositors? I think not. I hope, therefore, that you will extend our authority so as to permit exchanges for American gold coin, as well as silver. How profitable such an exchange will be to us I have, in my previous letter, endeavored to show.

I would also suggest that the instructions be relaxed

or modified, which requires that foreign silver coins of
the fullest weight should be selected or prepared, for
as we should receive all coins at their value for money,
it matters nothing ^{whether} they are of full weight or well
might wear out. The general object you have in view, which
is the purchase of that silver which for the premium paid
will give the largest return in coin, will of course
be borne in mind.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Wm. L. Hodge, Esq.
Actg Secy of Treasr }

Unit of the United States

18 May. 1851.

Si,

In reply to your letter of the 10th I have to inform you that I am expecting

Dr. Wm. C. Bryant
New York

[Handwritten signature]

Treasury Department

26 March 1851

Sir

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. relative to the coinage of the new three cent piece, and in reply have the honor to state that the Department for various reasons and especially in the view of achieving in some degree the inconvenience at present felt by the community from the scarcity of small change is desirous for an early and as far as practicable, consistent with the other duties of the mint, a large issue of these new coins, to both of which objects your attention and exertions will be particularly directed.

The Department is pleased to find by your letter that the mint at present holds \$100,000 of silver belonging to the bullion funds which is not required for the coinage of gold, and can be applied to the new coinage, and which accordingly you are authorized to do. As regards a further supply of silver in view of the present scarcity and the premium which it bears it is not probable that any considerable amount will be deposited for coinage, and it will therefore be necessary otherwise to obtain a supply of it, and which it is to be presumed can only be done by purchasing it at a premium. The Department has given due consideration

to your suggestion of purchasing for this purpose the worn Spanish coin of small denomination with the object of taking them out of circulation, and that as these coins now circulate at their full nominal value it would be necessary to offer a premium of at least 8 per cent upon their actual weight in order to obtain them. However desirable it would be to banish these small foreign silver and worn coin from circulation the Department must decline for the present to authorize the purchase of them at so high a rate of premium proposing that until further instructed on the subject you should purchase for the purpose foreign silver coin of full weight which it is understood can be obtained at from 2 to 3 per cent, and which you are hereby authorized to do. The Department is induced to adopt this plan at least for the present under a belief that a full supply of the new coinage will probably have the desired effect of banishing the small Spanish coin, particularly the 1/2 and the 1/4 of dollars from circulation, especially if from the present indications of a fall in the premium of silver, a more liberal supply should be brought forward for circulation of American coins of smaller denomination than the half dollar, of which there must be a very large amount in the country, but which are at present held back from circulation, or hoarded in consequence of the premium they bear. Should the expectations of the Department

be disappointed in this respect, it can at any future period adopt the plan you suggest of banishing by weight any of the Spanish coin which can be procured.

It may also be that banks and individuals with a view of obtaining the three cent piece for their own convenience or use will be willing to furnish silver for the purpose of being thus coined, but in accepting any such deposits, it must be with the understanding that not more than one half of the amount which the mint can furnish in the new coin shall be applied to the redemption of said deposits, as the other half must be retained for the supply of individuals in small amounts for immediate circulation, and for the use of the principal Post Offices. Many Yards to where great inconvenience is felt for the want of small change, and through which channels they would rapidly pass into the hands of the community. When receiving therefore any deposits of silver for coinage you will duly advise the parties of the possible delay which may attend the return in the new coin.

As the standard fixed by Congress for the weight and fineness of this new coin will leave a margin of profit which you estimate at 20 per cent, it will become necessary that the Treasurer of the mint should open a special account on the subject, to the debit of which he will charge

the cost of the silver purchased including the premium paid, and the expense of distributing the coin in distant cities so far as it may be found advisable and necessary to do so, and to the credit of the account he will place the amount he receives for the new coin which will be issued, by sale and charged to him accordingly. Future instructions will be given as regards the application of the balance which will remain to the credit of this account arising from the profit on the recoinage.

With these remarks I now condense the instructions of the Department as regards the coinage of the new three cent pieces as follows viz

1. You are authorized to employ \$100,000 of silver belonging to the Bullion fund for the purpose of being recoinced into three cent pieces.

2. The Treasurer of the Mint under the instructions of the Director is authorized from time to time as it may be required, and in such sums as he may think necessary to purchase bullion or foreign silver coin on the most favorable terms at which it can be procured, and having those of the fullest weight and to recoin them into the said new coin of three cents each.

3. The Treasurer is authorized to exchange the new coin for other silver coin of the United States with a discretion to refuse to sell less than \$30 or more than \$150 to a single applicant, and also to receive under a similar discretion silver bullion at its legal value by weight for recoinage into three cent pieces, the latter payable to the depositors by tale at their legal value, but such deposits must be limited to an amount which can be returned in the new coin within a reasonable time by the application of one half of the amount which can be coined by the Mint leaving the other half at the disposition of the Department for the convenience or use of the public Offices of the Government in its different Departments, and to supply the small demands of the community in exchange for silver coin or bullion.

4. The money received for such new coins including the \$100,000 of silver already authorized to be used from the bullion fund, shall be a special fund in the hands of the Treasurer to be used in the purchase of bullion for coinage, and for defraying any expenses which may be incurred in distributing said coins in other Cities of the Union and the surplus of said fund

arising from the profit of said coinage shall
remain subject to future disposition by this
Department

5.th The issue of the new coin at the discretion
of the Director may be suspended, until an
amount is accumulated of not less than \$15000

It is the wish of the Department that
the Branch Mint at New Orleans should also
commence the coinage of the three cent pieces
with as little delay as possible, and that the useful
instructions and dies should be forwarded
for that purpose

Very respectfully

Your obt. Servt.

W. L. Edge

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

Robert M. Patterson Esq

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Pa

Treasury Department
26 March 1851

Sir

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 25th
with specimens of the new 3 cent coin of the old
and new dies, which have been submitted to the
President who has approved of the latter, and you
will issue them accordingly.

Very respectfully

Your Obedt Servt.

W. B. Rogers

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

R. M. Patterson Esq

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Pa

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, 25 Mar. 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, enclosed in the paper marked N^o 1, specimen of a three-cent piece, made conformably to the design of Mr. Longacre, the ^{present} Engraver of the Mint.

In the paper ^{marked} N^o 2 will be found specimens of the same coin struck from dies made by Mr. Gobrecht the predecessor of Mr. Longacre.

In compliance with the course heretofore adopted, on similar occasions, I submit these coins, through the Department, for the examination of the President, with the request that I may be informed of either, and if so, which, of them meets his approval. Without presuming to indicate my own judgment in the matter, I respectfully suggest that if no marked inferiority is found in the design of Mr. Longacre, his present official position makes it manifestly desirable that it should be accepted. —

R. M. P.

I embrace this occasion to enclose some specimens of a gold dollar with an increased diameter. The diameter & thickness of that coin, as now issued, are necessary to allow of a proper impression of the head of liberty; if that design should be dispensed with a thinner, & of course a wider, piece would be admissible. The speci-

new coins and sent (enclosed in paper No 3) show that
the piece may be enlarged to the size of the half-dime.
I do not know whether any difficulties to the alteration in
the size would be presented in practice; and I now advert
to the matter not so much to recommend the expediency of
a change as ^{to} secure an expression of opinion from the
departments as to the desirability of such a change, if prac-
ticable. At the same time I should wish to learn whether
the design on the piece would be acceptable. If not, it
will be perceived, of the execution of Mr. Gobrecht.

very respectfully,

your faithful servant,

Hon. Thomas Corwin, }
Secy of the Treasury }

Minist of the United States
Philadelphia 25 Mar. 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, (enclosed in the paper marked M. 1) specimens of a three-cent piece, made conformably to the design of Mr. Engerer, the present engraver of the Mint.

In the paper marked M. 2 will be found specimens of the same coin, struck from dies made by Mr. Gobrecht, the predecessor of Mr. Engerer.

In compliance with the course heretofore adopted, on similar occasions, I submit these coins, through the Department, for the examination of the President, with the request that I may be informed if either, and if so which, of them meets his approval. Without presuming to indicate my own judgment in the matter, I respectfully suggest that if no marked inferiority is found in the design of Mr. Engerer, his present official position makes it manifestly desirable that it should be accepted.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson.
(Director)

Wm. Thomas Corwin,
Secy of the Treasury }

Country

New York March
25. /57

Sir

We have recd from Paris one
case containing an assay balance
for the United States Mint. We can
not pass it through the Custom house
free without, some recognition of its
being public property. As you probably
have some advice of its arrival, then
write us such a note that we may
obtain a free permit.

Yours respectfully
Livingston Wells & Co
M.

March.
J. W. C.
U.S.M.
1854
P. Franklin

Mint of the United States
Philad^a 26 Mar. 1858.

Genl.,

In reply to your favor of yesterday, I have to inform you that an assay balance had been ordered from Paris for the use of the United States Mint, and we have received notice that it was duly forwarded. I have no doubt that the package received by the Franklin is the Assay Balance in question, and that as public property it is entitled to pass free through the Custom House.

Very respectfully,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Livingston, Wells & C^o
New York.



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

OFFICES—9 Court St., Boston; 16 Wall St., New York;
80 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 10 Baltimore St., Balti-
Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

N. H. ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any
article or property of any description entrusted to their care, not in any risk
assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their Cars.
Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Boston, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

ALVIN ADAMS & W. B. DUNSMORE, Proprietors, Philadelphia to Boston,
E. S. SANFORD & S. M. SHUMAKER, Proprietors Philadelphia to Richmond.

Philadelphia, Mar. 25, 1851

Received of *U. S. Mint*
Two keys cents (#200)

Marked

Pecan & Co.

180 Centre St.

New York

(Freight paid)

to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas, excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

Geo. Davis

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

Letter of the Committee dated
Philadelphia, 14th Dec. 1857.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of yesterday, relating to an arrange-
ment for the purchase by lot of copies of the plates, has
been duly received.

In reply I would state that the manufactu-
rer who has supplied us, gives general satisfaction
as to the quality & the price of his plates. After giving
him trials to several competitors, we think it improba-
ble that any better arrangement than that now effected
by us could be made. If your friend is desirous to
make an offer we will of course, submit, give it due
consideration. It should state at least much as found
satisfactory he will furnish the plates, at the least
price for average.

We can supply any demand for copies at par,
so that the scarcity of change to which you refer
does not arise from the deficit in the supply of cop-
ies.

Very respectfully

Yours &c &c

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Mrs. Geo. Young,
New York.

Phil March 24th 1887 179

Having a personal knowledge of
Mr John R. Benner we would cheerfully
recommend him to your favorable notice
believing him to be honest, industrious and
well qualified to discharge any duty you may
assign him

Thomas Spruitge nineth above Phil
Alef Sommes Grocer, No 134 North 13th Street

Mr. H. White Dentist 451, Arch. St.

180

Phila March 24th 1857

Sir

Having learned that you were about to employ an additional hand in your Department of the U. S. Mint I have taken the liberty of offering my service. if after having examined my References you should select me I promise to attend to all the duties assigned me promptly & faithfully as I can

John R. Benner
Residence south 3^d st 6th door below wharton
East side

Names of persons in the mint

- Charles B. Hare
- Thomas Jewett
- David Gilbert
- Evan Tibbels
- Charles Clymer
- James Boden
- Alfred W. Spänger

Assistent Survey Office
New York 22nd March 1851

To the Directors
of the Mind
Dr Sir

There is great want
of change of every description
A very valuable business
Gentlemen of this city has captured
than the means of cutting it into
the proper shape for penicils
I have desired me to ask if you
will stamp them with what
Expense The Gentlemen to whom
I refer is a prompt & useful
business man & I feel an
obligation in his making a poor
oblation amongst many I ask
you to write me in the
premises

Yours truly
Thos. H. H. H.
You don't see
J. H. H.

New Haven March 22/51

Mr Bain

The Quilt contained in the 24 bag
belonging to Mr Ord was weighed with the bag
which will probably make up the deficiency.

Yours truly
W. M. Mead

Philadelphia, March 22, 1851

We the undersigned
are well acquainted with John R. Bonner, and believe him to be a sober, industrious, and strictly honest man, and that he would conscientiously perform any duty he would undertake.

Wm. G. Collins

Thos. Stokes Bookseller
John Huff 137 Market St
W. Oakley 48 North Wharves
Charles Gastelle 118 North Wharves

J. Poissal Pastor Nazareth
George Duck N. E. Church
Grocers 13 B. W.

New York, 22 Mar 1871.
 E. Dale Esq.
 Freight & Co.
 Phila. Pa.
 Dr Sir -

We forward you per letter
 of 17th inst. the following parcels
 of Gold. Please send us by
 them separate Receipts for each
 payable to the order of the owner.

1 bag	Mrs. Easton Hall Raymondville	
	Sp. Lawrence Co. N.Y. said to contain	603.
1 bag	Mrs. Chas. Gass. Lockport N.Y. Co.	
	Wt. said to contain	18 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1 lb	Mrs. M. Denison Moria	
	Franklin Co. N.Y.	30.
1 lb	Edward H. Redfield	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1 lb	W. H. Parrett	109.
		03. 3 $\frac{5}{4}$.

Yours &c
 Thompson & Hitebark

C. D. & Co. 22 N. 2d St.
 New York
 N.Y.

We forward you per
 this bill the following
 of which please send us by
 your separate receipts for cash
 payable to the use of the owner

1 bag	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt
1 bag	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt
1 bag	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt
1 bag	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt
1 bag	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt
1 bag	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt	1/2 cwt

Yours &c
 Thompson & Hilditch

Philadelphia, *March 22nd* 18*57*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Insure Dollars *500* on *Coffee and values at the sum insured*
on Board of *Steamer Pensacola* whereof is Master,
at and from *Philadelphia to New York*

For account of whom it may concern, and the Loss, if any, payable to
Premium per Cent.

Mint of the United States
21 March 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit my report of the deposits & coinage at the Mint & its branches during the past month.

The system of prompt payment which we were able to resume on the 11th inst, had not since been interrupted. I have the satisfaction to state that we are in a condition to pay our gold deposits in the Mint; and that the unadvised deposits, this morning, were but 21, being the receipts of yesterday. We are then free paying the deposits to the 9th inclusive.

With the experience of a few weeks longer I shall be able to report what is the amount of bullion fund indispensable to conduct our operations, and, consequently, what portion may, if required, be held subject to the drafts of the Department.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, }
Secy of the Treasury. }

Mint of the United States

22 Mar. 1851.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday acknowledging mine of the 17th relative to the disallowed item of \$400 in the account of the late Treasurer of the Mint. In compliance with your request I now return the voucher emanant for the payments.

You notice the fact that the Secretary's letter of the 25th ^{April 1851} but adopted the language of mine of the 18th authorizing the employment, therefore, but "for a limited time, say for one month"; and inasmuch as the voucher covered a longer period of employment you ask an explanation of the reasons therefore.

I would state, in reply, that although the period of one month was indicated by me it was done hypothetically only. The general design of my application was to secure authority for temporary employment when the necessities of the Mint indisputably required it. That the service rendered was indispensable I endeavored to show in my last letter; but there can be no necessity of proving that fact when, by consent of the Department, a new clerk has been introduced into the Mint, whose duties are, in the main, those for which the disallowed bill was rendered. Even supposing that, by a strict interpretation, the authority from

the department was not a complete for the employment referred to, I suggest, with great deference, that, considering the circumstances, a posterior authority might properly be given.

In regard to the time during which the services were rendered, although ~~they~~^{it} extends very much beyond a single month, yet the charge is so moderate as to make that a matter of less consideration. According to the rate of compensation of clerks of a high grade the charge would be reasonable for but three months service.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director.

Elisha Whittelsey, Esq.
Comptroller in
Washington. }

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
March 21st 1851.

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Sir

Your favor of the
17th instant in regard to a disallowance of \$400.
in the account of James Mc Inauden arrived
on the 19th. It communicates information not
known to me before, and guided by your reference
I have seen the letter you addressed to the Secretary
of the Treasury on the 16th of April 1850. and his
reply of the 20th which authorized the employment
of an accountant for a limited time, or say for a
month, which is the language of your application,
and as the answer responds in the affirmative briefly
it adopts your language substantially.

Be pleased to return Voucher No 262. which was sent
to Mr Inauden in my letter of the 16th together with
the warrant that accompanied it.

If I recollect right the voucher covered a much longer
period than one month and if so I will thank you
to explain why the check was continued for so long a time.

Most Sincerely Yours
Colisha Whitelaw

Minist of the United States

20 March 1858.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 18th enclosing another from A. A. Ellis & Co. presenting some difficulties for explanation relative to deposits 2200, 3, & 10. I cheerfully comply with your request that I should assist you in answering their questions.

As to the variation in the value of the deposits below the average market rate of \$17.60 I have to say that that rate is by no means uniformly held out in deposits at the Mint. In fact the average is now considerably lower than that. An accurate estimate made at the close of last year showed the average value per ounce before melting, on \$2,500,000 worth of dust, to be but \$16.50; & since that time the gold had deteriorated in quality. And not only are there wide variations in different lots, but also in parcels selected from the same lot. These variations cannot always be detected by the eye. The only final test of the value is that derived from assays of the melted deposits, and considering the care taken here, in procuring our assays, we claim that they should be relied on with confidence.

A difficulty presents itself to your correspondents in the fact that one part of a lot is returned as containing silver while the other part has none such return. This is readily explained. We only give a credit for silver

when, after deducting the charges incident to its depo-
sition from the gold, a net amount of \$5. is yielded.
This we do under the laws governing the Mint & by in-
structions from the department. The silver in Mr. Ry-
der's deposits would have netted but \$4.66 after de-
ducting the charges; hence no notice was taken of it.

Finally, your correspondent assumes that the
\$50.95 worth of silver in his deposits weighed 97.54,
& multiplies that by \$16; the result, being \$884, proves
that the balance of the deposits was, according to the
reading, very rich, to have yielded \$17.25 an ounce.
I confess there is much that I cannot understand
here; and so far as I do understand the remarks they
are in error. There is not that much weight of silver
in the deposits, nor is the value thereof \$16 per ounce.
But dismissing any discussion of these errors I will
briefly explain the result to his satisfaction. For the
purpose of assay, these deposits are considered as di-
vided into a thousand parts, by weight. The assay-
er reports what number of these parts ^{are gold}, what silver,
& what the balance is consists of metals not fit for
assay, or base. In the deposit 2208 the report
showed that the weight (344.50) & consisted of $\frac{874}{1000}$ the
gold, $\frac{122}{1000}$ the silver, & the balance $\frac{5}{1000}$ the was base ma-
terial.

A brief calculation will show, therefore, that
the weight of pure gold was ——— 23.501.355
do do silver ——— 41.721
do do base metal ——— 1.724
Being the total weight assayed ——— 25388.800

Pure gold being worth \$20.49105 per ounce, and pure silver
\$1.292929... per ounce, the resulting values of the gold & silver
are \$6229.56 & \$50.95, as reported to you in the
last memorandum. The deduction of the charges for
porting the silver gives the net value paid.

Hoping these explanations may prove satisfactory,
I remain

Very sincerely,

your faithful servant,

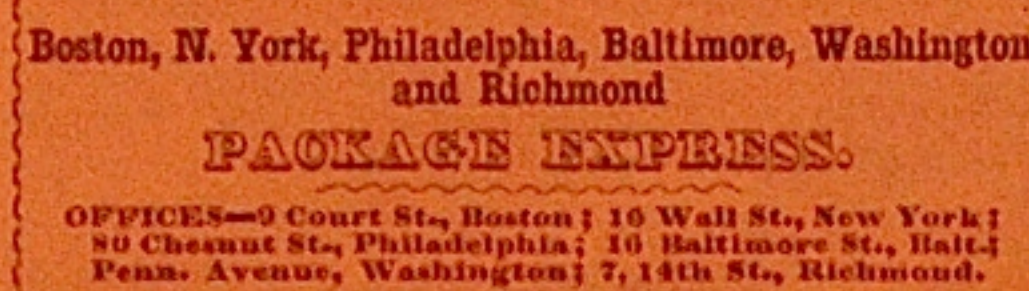
R. M. Patterson,

Director.

Saml. J. Beebe, Esq.
New York.

P.S. The low yield of 2684 was due to the com-
bined causes of great loss in melting & a lower
quality than the average. The deposit was marked
dirty when weighed, so that a considerable loss was
anticipated.

My dear friend,
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am
glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines
will find you the same. I have been thinking much of late
of the future of our country and the state of our
affairs. It seems to me that we are in a very critical
position and that the result of the coming year will
determine whether we are to remain a united people or
be divided into warring factions. I feel that it is our
duty to stand together and to support our government
in all its measures. I hope that you will feel the same
way and that we may be able to do something to
save our country from the hands of our enemies.
I am, dear friend, your truly,
Your friend,
John F. Kennedy



N. H.—ADAMS & CO. are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article or property of any description entrusted to their care, nor is any risk assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or any of the Companies transporting their Cars.

Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell, Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

ALVIN ADAMS & W. B. DINSMORE, Proprietors Philadelphia to Boston,
S. SANFORD & S. M. SHOENMAKER, Proprietors Philadelphia to Richmond.

Philadelphia, Mar 20 1851

Received of *Amos H. Staley*
Three Kegs Copper Casts and
to contain 300 lb.
Oversized

U. Hunt Cash
Baltimore Md

to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, breakage, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors.

Sam

United States Job Printing Office, Lodge Building, Philadelphia

Mint of the United States
March 19. 1851

Dear Sir,

Upon examination of the matters
referred to in your letter, and that of Messrs Ellis & Co.,
I find no error, nor any thing difficult to understand.
In respect to the yield per ounce, the parties should
understand, that although \$17.60 is found to be a
fair average, there is a wide range above and below
that point; and considering the care that is taken
here in melting and assay, the results as declared here
are entitled to the reliance which we claim for them.
In respect to silver contained in the gold, we ~~always~~
report for the depositor when there is as much as
five dollars' worth, after deducting charges; and only
in that case.

Very respectfully yours

Messrs Becher & Co.
New York

Mint of the United States

March 19. 1851

Dear Sir,

Upon examination of the matters
referred to in your letter, and that of Messrs Ellis & Co.
I find no error, nor any thing difficult to understand.
In respect to the yield per ounce, the parties should
understand, that although \$17.60 is found to be a
fair average, there is a wide range above and below
that point; and considering the care that is taken
here in melting and assay, the results as declared here
are entitled to the reliance which we claim for them.
In respect to silver contained in the gold, we ~~always~~
report for the depositor when there is as much as
five dollars' worth, after deducting charges; and only
in that case.

Very respectfully yours

Messrs Beecher & Co.
New York

The more from
\$18 → \$16

Recd 7 May 1857

Sacramento California
March 19th 1857

I have sent to the Mint by Adams & Freeman
Express two Packages of Gold Dust one of \$379.86⁰⁰
Subject to the Order of Mr Henry Mellin and
another of \$479.60⁰⁰ Subject to the order of Mr
Jonathan Ferguson both of the town of Richland
in Oswego County in the State of New York
if you will have the kindness to inform them
when the Money is coined you will much oblige
Your Obedient Servant

Eli J. Alexander

Treasurer U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Nos 4414 & 15 — E. W. Bann for them —
two m. B. of accuys

Whitney Photo -
Nov 19, 1857 -

Memorandum of loan sent M. D. Smith Phil^a
for securities, as follows viz -

\$ 1563 - Spanish Dollars
\$ 341 - Mexican "
\$ 246 - French 136. French Cans -
\$ 2050 -

To be carried - \$1000 - in quantity -
" " " 700 - in Quinzes
" " (Halcum) 350 - in half Quinzes -

+ when ready to be delivered to Adams & Co. Ex.
prop - & returned to their Deposits -

E. Tracy Smith
L

New York Mar 18 1857

Dear Sir

We enclose a letter
from a Mr. Ellis & Co for your
perusal as this sum will answer
it. We wish your help to answer
it. That part relating to the
sum we were offered we can
answer but that part relating
to the discrepancy between the
two but and cause of falling off
in the expectations Mr. Ellis we
will thank you for an explanation
which we have no doubt you
can give. While you are writing
please refer to Lot No 2684 which
the party complains to us because
it only yields \$14.50 we trouble
you as little as possible but
we then we feel it will be necessary

to satisfy them to show them
an answer from you
a good many of the Trustees
of the letter are not
capable of answering

We are very

Yours truly

To David Patterson Beekmantown
New York

SHIPPED

in good order and well conditioned, by the **TREASURER OF THE MINT**, in and upon the good *Bark*



Gen
Capt. Mickenew — whereof is Master for this present voyage,
and now in the River Delaware, and bound for
Boston —

Eighteen Keys cents
(said to contain \$1765.46)

17 Keys \$100 each
1 — 65.46

Being marked and numbered as in the margin; and to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the

H. M. H. & Co.

aforesaid Port of *Boston* (the danger of the Seas only excepted.)

unto *Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co.* or to

them Assigns, ~~as they pay~~ Freight for the said Goods, *paid here.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said

Bark
hath affirmed to *them* Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the
others to stand void.

Philadelphia, *Mar. 18 1851.*

(Off. Secy)
John S. Twells
for Capt.

Mint of the United States

17 Mar. 1857.

Sir,

Your letter to Col. Snowden, dated the 14th inst, enclosing the warrant & voucher for a payment to Rowland Parry for services rendered to the Mint, has been received & opened in ^{his} absence of Col. Snowden. It will be sent to him at his residence in Sonoma County. In anticipation of his request that I should state the circumstances under which these services were rendered, I now take leave to address you, presenting the following facts.

The clerical force assigned to the Treasurer at the time Col. Snowden entered upon his office was three clerks. In the early part of 1847, a vacancy having occurred in one of the clerkships, it was concluded to leave it unfilled, in the expectation that by a new arrangement of duties the labor could be conveniently performed ~~with~~ ^{by} the remaining clerks. This arrangement proved satisfactory till the increase of our business brought about in consequence of the large receipts from California. It was then found imperative to return to the original number of clerks, and I accordingly, by permission of the President, nominated a new clerk, who was approved on the 20th Decr. 1849.

Our business having continued to increase, I thought it indispensable to add still another clerk to our force, and accordingly, on the 8th of April 1850, I requested the consent of the President to the appointment. This was declined, on the

According to the arrangement of duties formerly adopted in the Mint, the receipt & payment of deposits were devolved upon one clerk. This duty was not onerous at the time it was assigned, the transactions being comparatively few. In 1848, for example, the deposits were 155, the payments 1100. But with the California influx of bullion came an enormous increase in our deposits & payments. In the past year, our deposits were 11,014, our payments 9801. Some assistance to that ^{class of duty} ~~clerk~~ became indispensable. The President had, however, declined to allow a permanent increase in ^{the no. of} our clerks. We had no other resource than to secure some temporary services, and ~~moreover~~ ^{according to the duty of disbursing the payments of the} ~~the clerk was a small one~~ ^{Mint not committed to Mr. Barry.} ~~assisted in receiving the payments & disbursing.~~ ^{and} ~~had~~ ^{and} ~~actually~~ ^{and} ~~been~~ ^{and} ~~to~~ ^{and} ~~perform~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{and} ~~task~~ ^{and} ~~,~~ ^{and}

Director.

Elisha Whittelsey, Esq. }
Comptroller of }
Washington. }

Minst of the United States

17 Mar. 1857.

Dear Sir,

I enclose two letters from the Comptroller, - one showing the final settlement of your Office Account, the other showing a disallowance of the payment to Mr. Barry, knowing that you would request a letter of explanation from me as to this last item, I have addressed one to the Comptroller by anticipation, & enclose a copy.

Very truly yours

R. M. Patterson?
Director.

James R. Snowden, Esq.
Franklin, Pa. }

(Copy)

Minist. Secy Supr
James Ross Snowden, Esq. Comptroller's Office March 14/57
Late Secy. of the Mint
Philad.

Sir,

Your Order of expense of Comm^{rs} the 1st & end of the 3rd of Oct. 1856, has been adjusted at the Treasury & a bal. of \$400 found to be due from you to the U. S. instead of being balanced as stated by you, which makes a difference of \$400, - which arises by the disallowance of Voucher N^o. 262, being a paid to Rowland Parry for services as Clerk, - the same having been referred to the S. of the S. for his approval, & returned by him with verbal intimation that it sh^d. be dis-allowed, for the reason that you had no authority to employ an additional Clerk.

And in relation to Voucher N^o. 250 for refreshments furnished, I have allowed the same upon the expl^s given by S. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, but I wish it to be understood that the allowance is not to be continued as a precedent for such charges in future.

Very res^l

Edw. Whittier
Comptroller

Treasury Department
April 20. 1850.

Sir

Your letter of the 15th instant
has been received and the appointment of an
accountant as suggested by you is approved.
— I am very Resp^l.

W. H. Wood
Sec. of the Treasury.

J. R. M. Patterson -
Quincy Mass Phila^a.

Manila Bay, 17th March 1851

R. M. Patterson Esq.

Sir,

Your prompt and kind reply to my letter of the 26th inst. induces me to solicit your attention to the following narration. Two of my sons, named Lewis & James left the City of New York last April for California they were detained nearly two months at Panama & finally arrived at Sacramento about the 10th July last. Within two weeks thereafter the oldest (Lewis) was attacked with Diarrhoea and finding that he was daily growing more & more feeble he concluded to come home and wrote to me from San Francisco on the 9th day of October that he had engaged his passage on board the ship Rowena, Heirs Master and that a man by the name of Griffin from Wisconsin had likewise engaged his passage & that they were coming on to New York as companions. On the 7th day of February I received per Express my sons Knapsack containing his list of clothes, his journal, Receipts, Receipts but not one word accompanied that baggage showing when, how or under what circumstance the baggage had parted from its owner. My sons journal states that the ship sailed from San Francisco on the 13th day of October and an entry made evidently ^{when} some days at sea states that he had \$356. in Gold dust & \$107.50 in coin when he left Sacramento City and that his expenses up to that time (including \$45 paid on his passage) was \$60.25 leaving then on hand \$403.25. On receiving my sons baggage as above mentioned I immediately wrote to a friend in New York City Peter S. Myrickoff No 35 Beekman Street and sent him a transcript of the printed part of a card attached to the baggage upon which the direction was written "Dr. William Charles Trueville Bay Jeff. Co N.Y. the printed part was "Israel Leon, Cheap Clothing Store 95 & 97. Chatham Street, New York." On the 22 Feb. I received a letter from my friend in which he said that he should not have been able to learn any

any thing as to where that baggage started from if I had neglected sending him a copy of that card for he enquired in vain at the Steam Boat Office and at the Express office in Wall Street. That on enquiring of Israel Leon he was shown by Leon an entry on his book made the 24th day of January stating that the Knapsack was placed in his hands by W. H. Agnew, with directions to forward it as appeared upon the card attached. that the reason it was not forwarded until the 1st of Feb'y. was that the Express agent did not call for it until that day - Leon said that Agnew told him that the young man died at sea - that he had aided him to money on the passage, that he would write to the young man's father as soon as he got home and that his home was in Wheeling Mason Co. Va. About the 1st inst. I received a letter from a Lawyer by the name of Abraham Wells who was a passenger on board the same ship with my son, who informed me that my son Lewis was in a very feeble state of health when the ship left San Francisco and that he died on board on the Pacific Ocean & was buried in the entrance into the Bay of Panama - that shortly before he died he placed his clothes and money in the hands of W. H. Agnew who was to forward all safe to me & that the amount of Gold dust was over \$350 - he likewise wrote that W. H. Agnew had from 8 to 10 poor dollars in Gold dust of his own - This last piece of information induced me to write to you on the 6th inst. supposing it probable that Agnew would carry his Gold dust to the U. S. mint - and in that letter I refrained from any remark which might indicate that I had doubts of the honest intentions of this W. H. Agnew - On the 8th inst. I received a letter mailed at Trioli Ill. signed J. M. A. Miller in the form of a certificate, that Lewis Carlisle died on the 30th day of Dec^r 1850 on his way from San Francisco to Panama in the grasp of Ganion - that he had ten & 1/4 ounces of Gold dust and \$47.25 in coin in his possession when he placed together with certain articles (enumerated) in the hands of William H. Agnew - who was to send all the property to Lewis Carlisle's father at Stone Neck Bay N.Y. - that said Agnew agreed to do so and after the death of Lewis Carlisle, said Agnew paid \$20 to the Captain being a balance due on deceased passage & there then remained in his hands 10 1/4 ounces Gold dust and \$27.25 in coin - On the 13th inst. a Mr. Burke called at my office and told me that he saw and conversed with ^{my} son at Sacramento the day before he left (Lewis) that city the 6th inst. and that he paid my son \$100 in Gold dust on a note and that he exchanged \$80 more of dust with my son for coin - that he had nearly five hundred dollars & remarked that he would get home with more money than he had when he left - On the day before Mr. Burke called

I had received another letter from my New-York friend - stating that he had again called upon Israel Leon and that Leon said he had brought W. H. Agnew from the Steamer Cherokee on the 24th day of January last and my sons baggage at the same time - My friend wrote that he then went to Louisa's Hotel & found William H. Agnew's name upon the Hotel record 24th Jan'y. 1850 arrived by Cherokee & left for his residence Wheeling Mason Co. Va. the 26th Jan'y. My friend then went to the office of the Steamers Cherokee & Prometheus and on a thorough examination of their list of Cabin & Steerage passengers the name W. H. Agnew could not be found - My friend Mykoff enclosed a letter from a gentleman at Panama to him (Mykoff) in which he says he saw the mate of the ship Rowena & was told by him that a William H. Agnew had taken the money & Lewis Carlisle's engaging to send it to his father (to me) & had given a receipt therefor to Captain Heers and that he (Davis the mate) would send a duplicate of that receipt to Mr. Mykoff - It is perhaps unnecessary for me to say that Wheeling in Virginia is not in Mason but in Ohio County - that W. H. Agnew has not written a word to me (unless the certificate from J. M. A. Miller is W. H. Agnew's writing) that he did not aid my son to any money and that the certificate signed J. M. A. Miller says that W. H. Agnew lives in Pomeroy, Meigs Co. Ohio - Now my dear Sir I have given you this long history hoping that as Mr. J. Ogden Reque, is sure that a bag or bags of Gold dust was deposited within the last two months with ^{the} name of W. H. Agnew thereon he may be able to ascertain if said who was the purchaser or who is the agent for W. H. Agnew and should that be ascertained to hold on to the deposit & inform me or if that is improper to simply inform me that it is discovered - It may be that the Gold may now be possessed & owned by Israel Leon or some other acquaintance of New-York City or it may be that William H. Agnew is Mr. Griffin whom my son wrote me he was leaving San Francisco in company with ^{his} my friend Mr. Mykoff says the name of J. Griffin appears in the list of passengers on board the Prometheus about 24th Jan'y. last - Should ^{you} wish for any further information which would aid in the search from New-York City please write to Peter S. Mykoff No. 35 Chamber Street - I am aware that I am asking much of you as a stranger but I trust that you will pardon & give every assistance in your power to discover where the iniquity lies in this matter - \$175 of this lost money belongs to a son now in the mines of California - Respectfully your obliged friend Wm. Carlisle
P.S. There can be no mistake about the amount my lost child had with him for I have had 2 letters from his brother in California stating a like amount & with Mr. Burke.

Utica March 18th 1851

C. C. Dale Esq
Or Sir

Enclosed please find
a parcel of Gold Dust about 112 1/2 oz.
marked W. W. Williams Utica N. Y.
I sent you some time since a parcel for
which I hold mint receipt payable to my
order (No 2513) 11.21/13 statement of assay \$170.79
Please send me the receipt for the gold & send
you now and the statement of assay as soon
as ready - when I will send both receipts and
have both amount sent to me at the same
time. You will therefore retain the \$170.79 till
my order and receipt comes for it. which
will be when this lot is ready to return

I am very respectfully
Yours &c

Wm Williams
Utica N. Y.

Mint of the United States

Philadelphia 14 Mar. 1855.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a letter from the Comptroller showing that your Gulliver Accounts have been settled & closed. The Ordinary Copper Accounts have not yet been reported on.

A long list of suspended items on the account relative to the payment of U.S. interest was received yesterday. It is in the hands of Mr. Cary who says he will examine the matter fully as soon as he can bring up some pressing business now on his hands. The causes of suspending the items are stated to be want of authority to receive on the part of the payees.

We were able to resume prompt payment on the 11th, and have since encountered the heaviest days of the last arrival without difficulty. We are paying to day the deposits of Monday, the 11th.

Very sincerely yours,

R. M. Patterson.

Gen. Jas. A. Snowden, }
Franklin, Pa. }

Minist of the United States
13 Mar 1851

Dear Sir,

In reply to your inquiry of the 10th relative to
the 3 Cent piece, I have to state that our design had
yet been forwarded to the Department for the proposed
coin. We have two different forms to submit, and ex-
pect to have the new dies so far complete as to sub-
mit

Mint of the United States
14 Mar. 1857.

Dear Sir,

The dies for the new 3 cent piece are still incomplete, so that we have not yet been able to submit the design for the approval of the President. Your request for a design cannot, therefore, be now complied with.

I enclose the table you sent me, completed as to the coinage of 1856. As to any further details which might be interesting to you, I have none sufficiently accurate for publication. I may state, in a general way, however, that the coinage of the present year, at this Mint, to the close of yesterday had reached to \$10,000,000 and to this about \$2,400,000 coined at the Branch Mints, and we bring the total, to this time, to \$12,000,000, which is almost entirely gold.

Very sincerely yours and etc.

P. M. Patterson,
Director.

A. Smith Adams, Esq.
Bankers Mag.

Mint of the United States
14 Mar. 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the bonds
of S. M. McAlpin, Superintendent, and
Augustus Sevall, Clerk, at the Branch
Mint, New Orleans, with certificates of
my approval. It is proper to state, how-
ever, that my only means of information, in
regard to the sufficiency of the securities is de-
rived from the affidavits and certificates
attached to the bonds.

Very respectfully
your obedt servt
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Thomas Brown, }
Secy of the Treasury. }

SHIPPED



in good order and well conditioned, by the **TREASURER OF THE MINT**, in and upon the good *Bank*

Minerva

whereof is Master for this present voyage,

Capt. Michaels

and now in the River Delaware, and bound for

New Orleans

\$100 each

*Three kegs cuts (said to con-
tain — \$300.)*

Mr. Musson, P.M.

*New Orleans,
La.*

Being marked and numbered as in the margin; and to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the

aforesaid Port of

New Orleans

(the danger of the Seas only excepted.)

unto

Mr. Musson, Post-master

or to

his

Assigns, ~~to the said~~ Freight for the said Goods, paid by *mint*.

Five dollars & 50% prime

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said

hath affirmed to

three

Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the

others to stand void.

Contents Unknown

Philadelphia, Mar. 13, 1851.

Joseph Michaels

Unnotable

Hammond post (Mass) March 12th 1867.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith, lot of defaced coins
& Five Franc pieces, & cents at New York
and twenty three 100 Dollars (323.65) which
please have correct as follows.

\$250.00 dimes (100) 250.

15.00 half dimes (50) 75.

and the balance of three cent

pieces say 25.65

\$323.65

Please deliver the money when correct, to
the bearer.

Very Ours,

Wm. M. Smith
Schuylkill Pa.

Amos Otis Cook

Dear Robinson & Co.

4237 Wall Street

New York Feb 12 1851

W. J. Eagle Regus Esq

Of Nant-

Quincy We have your favor of the 11th

in reply and state that ordinarily we
do not furnish each box of Quail. Sent in
our usual assays separately.

But in such cases as that of Johnston
& Cichell, or when special instructions
are given, we would like to have
separate assays.

We will hereafter observe your instruc-
tion, and make suggestions in relation
to forwarding the invoice weight of
the boxes that we may send you.

Very Respectfully

Yr. Servt

Wm Robinson & Co

J. S. Tansley

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Jauncey Court) New-York, Mar 12 1851

E B Dole Esq.

282 ⁷⁵/₁₀₀ We send herewith
gr.

The bag you marked as falling 2
grs. I think was wrongly entered in
the letter - it was right as weighed
by you -

Respy
Wm. Kelley & Co.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, March 10, 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will
issue your warrant, in favor of the Treasurer of
the Mint, for nineteen thousand eight hundred
dollars, payable out of the appropriations for the
~~present~~^{current} fiscal year: viz.

For Salaries of Officers & Clerks, —	\$ 5,250. —
Wages of Workmen —	8,000. —
Incidental & Contingent expenses, —	6,250. —
Press and Coins, — — — — —	300. —
	<u>\$19,800.</u>

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson,

Director

To

Hon. Thomas Corwin,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mint of the United States,

12 March 1861.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of yesterday announcing the general approval of the suggestions made in my letter of the 8th respecting the change of the 3 cent piece, and requesting that the preparatory arrangements be made, as rapidly as possible, for a prompt change of the coin. The principal arrangement necessary is in the machinery requisite for milling the piece, and steps have been taken to complete the changes required for that purpose. They will, I hope, be completed by the time the dies are finished and approved by the Department.

In my previous letter, I suggested that the State was ought, at his discretion, refuse to sell the 3 cent piece in demand below \$15. Inasmuch, however, as the law by specifying the allowed limit of variation at one pennyweight in 1000 pieces (or \$10 worth) will make it necessary to weigh & count sums of that amount in delivery to the Treasurer, it would be more convenient to permit the limit to be \$10 instead of \$15. An accounting would thus be avoided.

I have the satisfaction to state that we were yesterday able to resume prompt payment of all the deposits, covering those received to the 6th with the alloys (& fragments) sold to various local de-

printed made on Monday last. I have a strong
hope that, hereafter, we shall not find it neces-
sary to postpone the payment of any deposits of
the value has been determined.

Very respectfully
your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Thomas Brown, }
Secy of the Treasury }

Phila^a March 12th 1851
James C. Booth Esq^r
Sir -

It is with pleasure
that I recommend Mr David McCandless
to your favorable consideration. Hoping that
you will be able to give him the appointment
which he seeks, and that, in such an event, he
will be able to give entire satisfaction -

I am, Sir,
J. F. Price M.D.
H

T
Treasury Department

11th March 1854

Sir

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 8th inst. respecting the coinage of the three cent piece, agreeably to the late act of Congress, and in reply have the honor to state that the Department regards favorably your suggestions on the subject, and will after further consideration respecting it, prepare the needful instructions for your government, and in the mean time you will please progress as rapidly as possible with all the needful preparatory arrangements for making a prompt and large issue of the coin. It is also the intention of the Department that the Branch Mint at New Orleans should issue this coin and you will please therefore have dies &c prepared for the use of said Mint if it has not already been done.

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant.

W^m L. Briggs

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

R. M. Patterson Esq.

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Pa



Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
and Richmond

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

OFFICES—9 Court St., Boston; 10 Wall St., New York;
50 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 16 Baltimore St., Balt.;
Penn. Avenue, Washington; 7, 14th St., Richmond.

N. H.—ADAMS & CO. are also responsible for the loss or injury of any
article or property of any description entrusted to their care, not in any way
assumed by the owners of the New York and Norwich Steamboats, or the
Norwich and Worcester, and Boston and Worcester Railroad Companies, or
any of the Companies transporting their Cares.
Packages will be received and forwarded to Norwich, Worcester, Lowell,
Salem, Portland, and all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

ADAMS & CO. PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA, N. Y. & BOSTON.
E. S. AND FORD & S. M. SHUMAKER, PROPRIETORS PHILADELPHIA TO RICHMOND.

Philadelphia, Mar. 11, 1851

Received of *U. S. Mint*
Four keps cents (\$350)

Marked — *J. K. Marvin, Lebanon, Ohio \$50.*
✓ *" J. M. Rhodes, Caste Mansfield " 100.*
✓ *" Hurling & Co., Alena " 100.*
✓ *" E. W. Clark & Son, S. Louis Mo. 100*

(*Freight to be paid through*)
to be forwarded as addressed, (loss by fire, water, break-
age, leakage and perils of the seas excepted.)

For the Proprietors,

G. W. Davis

United States Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

SHIPPED

in good order and well conditioned, by the **TREASURER OF THE MINT**, in and upon the good *Steam*
Osprey whereof is Master for this present voyage,
and now in the River Delaware, and bound for



\$100 each

G.B. Reid
Cash

Charleston,
S.C.

Being marked and numbered as in the margin; and to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the
aforesaid Port of *Charleston S.C.* (the danger of the Seas only excepted),
unto *G.B. Reid, Cash* or to

his Assigns, ~~to be paid by~~ Freight for the said Goods. *p'd. by Mint*

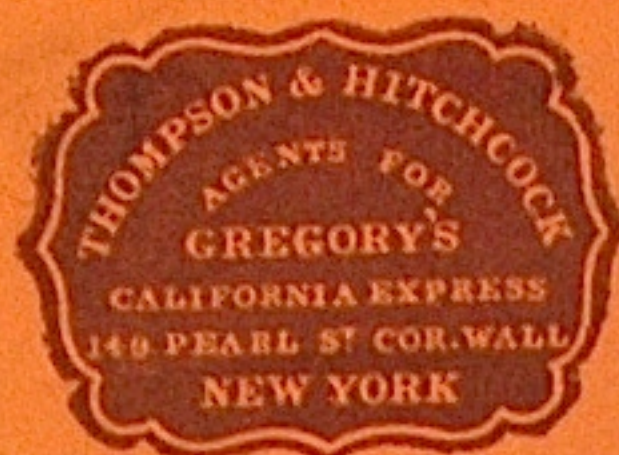
Three Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said *Steam*
hath affirmed to *them* Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the
others to stand void.

Philadelphia, *Mon. 11, 1857.*

Contents unknown

B. J. Andrews
for Agent



Office of Gregory's California Express.

New York, 10 Mar 1871.

E. C. Dale Esq

Dr Sir

We send in the box
enclosed with this letter, the fol-
-lowing pieces of Gold, viz

1 bag with Isaac B. Cooley	230 oz.
1 " " W. H. Barrett	20 " "
1 " " Isaac B. Porter	36 " "
Total	346 2/3 oz.

Please forward through Kinsey & Co.,
Receipts for each lot, payable to the
order of the persons named above.

Very respy

Thompson & Hitchcock

(Copy)

New York 10th March 1851

E. C. Dale Esq

Or Sir

We send in the box enclosed
with this letter, the following parcels
of Gold, viz

1 bag marked Isaac B Cooley	230 oz
1 " " N. P. H. Banele	80 "oz
1 " " Isaac B Foster	36 1/2 oz
Total	346 1/2 oz

Please forward through Winsley & Co,
Receipts for each lot, payable to
the order of the persons named above

Very uspp^{ly} &c

Thompson & Hitchcock



New York, 15 March 1837.

C. C. Dale Esq

Treas^r U.S. Mint

Dr Sir,

In our letter of 10th, we were in error, in directing a Mint receipt, to be made, in the name of Isaac P. Foster.

It should have been Isaac P. Foster. It has been returned to us for correction.

Regretting the trouble it will give you, to make the alteration, we have to ask the favor, of a new receipt, for the one enclosed.

Very respectfully
Yours

Thompson & Hitchcock

Thompson & Hitchcock

Thompson & Hitchcock

Mint Receipt enclosed -

No. 27 1/3 for 38 ⁸⁴ for owner, sold payable to Isaac P. Foster